

NEW-YORK SPORTING MAGAZINE,

AND

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF.

A WORK ENTIRELY DEDICATED TO

SPORTING SUBJECTS AND FANCY PURSUITS.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF MR. BRACY CLARK'S STEEL TABLET EXPANSION SHOW,
And a Portrait of the celebrated William Croftford.

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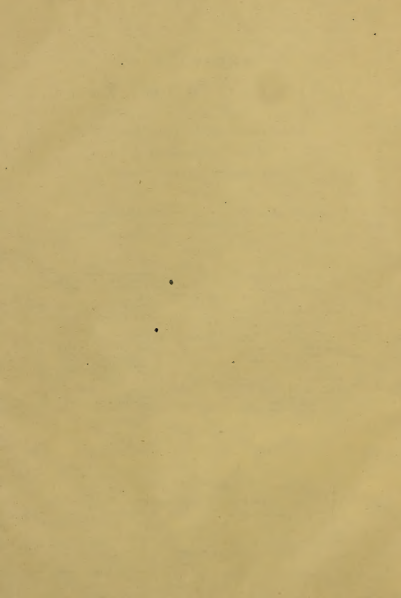
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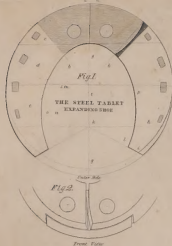
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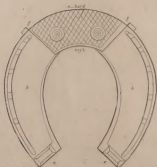
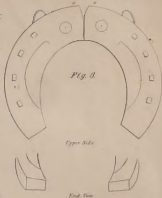




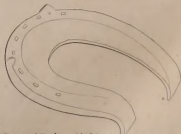
It is another mode of terminating the ends of the chain by "circulations" of the iron, which gives the circulation requisite and removes the apprehended danger from the cables, but which the fast fails thereby and is not prevented by being enclosed on both sides by the ends and of the wires are at all judiciously used, is not in great, a danger as is generally imagined. The sharp sides of the circulations, may be fixed, if fast the other end, or it may receive a conical point figure by depression while left in a mould.



Immense Industrial Show. This show is fairly in line with the usual show in having the bands progressively diminishing in their size until, instead of a real procession towards the front, the first marching band, and also orchestra or brass band, is little or nothing when they reach the band in the grand march, and that the show when taken off the march and at the end is a disappointing one, not so far as the march part is concerned. The marching of the march was certainly enough for the band to carry it off with a march of the march.



The same. This road improved, has a few better actual grades with it, a. The steel. In place, shown (backside). b. The quarter. From deeply bottomed, as the latitudes or hole (about) let up, the hole hole also finished with a patch, having a shoulder good to the road and sharp of the tail. c. The two clips which renders a road less self-sufficient towards the hole.

[illegible]

INE,

TURF.

Vol. I.

FEBRUARY, 1834.

No 12.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS OF MR. BRACY CLARK'S STEEL TABLET EXPANSION SHOE.

And a Portrait of the celebrated William Cookford.

THOUGHTS ON BLOOD HORSES.

(Continued from page 302.)

Stable management in general—getting into condition—training for the Turf—differences between the American and English modes—racing—bringing a horse round after a hard day—two riders, hints to—their different positions in the saddle, occasion more or less distress to the horse, and an addition or diminution of weight—the anatomy of the foot by below the knee and foot, with the office and action of the respective parts—injuries and diseases—shoeing and plating, illustrated with various plates—pairs—propositions—breaking—hereditary weaknesses, &c.

"We shall now contemplate the effects of the second year's operation of the shoe, which is exhibited in Plate third, Figure fourth, No. 9; engraved also from the actual cast of the foot. The stiffness and increasing rigidity of the hoof is more strongly manifested than in the last year; the quarters are more straitened, and a further reduction of its bulk of near half an inch has taken place. The cleft of the furch (frog) has become narrower and more lengthened; the foot has run over or lengthened at the pince (toe) as though this part from having no restraint, had increased at the expense, as it were, of the diminishing quarters and heels being carried out further in extent before the point of the furch (frog.) When an impression of the foot was taken, it was always done on the removal of the shoe, and before the foot was pared, that it might appear as natural as possible, and not narrower than was real. And most certain it is, that now the foot can less perfectly serve the designs which kind Providence proposed in its construction; for where no superfluous or unnecessary part had been given, nothing, it is obvious, could be changed or taken away without some prejudicial effect."

"If the hoof be contracted in its diameter, or has become of less area, the softer parts within will be brought into closer contact, or be absorbed, which condensation, or loss, must be followed by sensations to the animal which it would be difficult to define or

ascertain; we should, however, be reasonably led to expect a degree of numbness from the compression, attended with faintness, or a dull aching pain. An impeded circulation of the foot will be one of the obvious consequences; and whether the elastic processes are not injured by being compressed by a diminished area of the hoof, is not easily ascertained: in very old cases we have thought them paler than the natural ones and not so broad. That this compression in the latter stages of shoeing is attended with severe suffering, (whatever may be the degree of feeling in this stage of the business) is certain, since neither the spur nor whip, however severely inflicted, will make the animal for many minutes together put out and use his feet to the full extent of their natural action, or set them fairly to the ground."

"We now propose to consider the third year's experiment on the foot of the mare, which then appeared as represented in Plate fourth, Figure first, No. 9—and it will be remarked that the foot is somewhat larger than it was in the year preceding; for in the engraving a rigid adherence was observed to the actual state of the casts. The reason of this unexpected difference we shall now explain. The possessor of the horse had become somewhat alarmed, and though an experienced horseman, perhaps for the first time at the effects of the iron, and the change the foot had undergone, which had been fully explained and pointed out to him, and which induced him in consequence to take off the shoes, and turn the mare to grass without them, doubtless to prevent the further progress of the evil, and to remedy the present defect. The effect of this was, that a degree of fullness and plumpness was communicated to the frog and parts about it, which served for a while to interrupt the regular course of the experiment. And we at one time proposed to turn this experiment to advantage in recounting here

ERRATA.

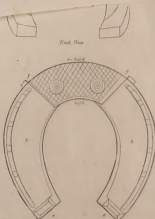
A mistake has occurred in the paging of No. 12, which ought to commence with page 541 and so be continued throughout the number, instead of page 493, as it now stands.

The reference for the continuation of Thoughts on Blood Horses should be page 506, No. 11.

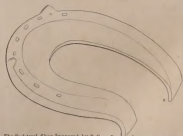
On page 524, No. 12, there is an omission in the pedigree of Honesty, but which is printed correctly in No. 7, page 321.



In making mode of terminating the heels of this shoe by translocation of the iron, which gives the elevation, square and removes the apprehended danger from the rollers, but which of the feet has already and is not terminated by being continued on both sides to the heels and if the same are at all judiciously used, to not so great, as they are as to generally unimpaired. The sharp edges of the translocation may be filed off with the other file, or if they require a subglobular figure by impression which has been made.



The shoe is made improved, from a three months actual practice with it. The first, the shoe is made improved, from a three months actual practice with it. The first, the shoe is made improved, from a three months actual practice with it. The first, the shoe is made improved, from a three months actual practice with it.



Common Collateral Shoe This shoe is found to be very suitable to come off the foot in having the heels progressively thickening to their termination, raising a wall and pressure towards the foot, producing more and more resistance to the foot, and as little as horses when they are in the ground from pain, that the shoe, when taken off, will not hurt and at the same time it is equally well to be used in the same part. The thickening of the shoe can be made as necessary weight, for the horse to carry, as also a weight of iron to the end.

The Collateral Shoe Improved by A. C. - Two clips are made to embrace the ends of the shoe, containing the heels inside more firm. The quarters and heels are made to rise gradually, which without weakening the shoe is in making parts, renders it lighter, and when it is wanted, the wheel can also in this shoe is placed down to the rollers, giving the horse great advantage in determining his foot and rest in the change parts of the foot. It prevents also any unnecessary hammering upon the ground of the horse and the rollers. The inside rollers, a is not absolutely self-evident, but it is better to make the rollers, so that the shoe approaches the single roller, and in practice, approach nearly to the end, it will be evident in its approach to the rollers, that the rollers, p. 53.

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the curious result of our experiments on the restoration, and contracted feet, by this measure of removing the shoes, and turning the horse out; but we shall rather prefer to introduce them under a more advanced stage of the contraction, or in a separate account."

"Let us now consider the well marked cast of 1809," being the same foot after four years' shoeing, see Plate fourth, Figure second, No. 9. The area of the foot in its transverse diameter is seen further diminishing, and the condition into which the preceding reduction has brought the foot, will occasion lesser degrees of this change to be now more severely felt. The horn is every where in more close embrace to the sides and posterior parts of the foot; and the horny sole thickened, and almost inactive, is creating a resistance to the internal foot also in this direction, and with the general want of elasticity, will occasion the movement of the bones within the hoof and of the hoof itself, to be diminished and constrained; the vascular organization also, which is uniting and attaching the hoof and bone together, has also become diminished, and their functions impaired, and has thus prepared the way for *Founder*, and other morbid affections of the foot allied to this disease."

"In very upright feet, where the inflexions are lofty, the bars, as the mischief advances, approach the frog, and nearly close upon it, and embrace it almost from top to bottom, as may be seen in the foot represented in Plate five, Figure third, No. 11, and by their invagination and compression is quickly generated the running frush, (thrush) and which in such feet is with more difficulty also got rid of."

"That the word *Founder* may be clearly understood—for the term has been strangely misapprehended and misapplied by the college,* and through their teachings used to signify simple contraction, or any affection which prevented the proper going of the horse—that, from seeing this abuse, we are the more induced to give a brief description of this very distinct and peculiar disease of the foot, that there may be no longer any misrepresentation or obscurity about it; for taking advantage of this state of things, they have made their boasts of pretended cures, which, to look the more wonderful, were stated to be of *foundered* feet, though in reality they had only given a state of insensibility to badly contracted feet by the vile barbarity of cutting out the nerves of the leg;†

A description of true Founder.—The foot of the horse not unfrequently has its connection with the hoof, weakened or wholly detached. The coffin bone in this case dislodged, or its adherence impaired, is pressed down by the natural operation of the weight of the body, and sinking till it meets the sole, it there rests, with its front parts bearing on the front parts of the horn of the sole, forcing it downwards, and sometimes outwards, in such a way that this part, from being naturally concave, becomes of a flat or a convex form. The horse is then truly enough said to be *foundered*, or *pomme-footed*."

"Many appear to be the varieties or gradations of this affection in feet, and the disease may be formed by a gradual chronic process, or suddenly, and at once, as in a few hours. Cases within our practice have occurred where it has happened after violent exercise, and the body has become considerably heated, that the foot, suddenly chilled by the imprudent application of cold water, has been attacked by a most destructive kind of inflammation in the vascular tissue and apparatus uniting the bone to the hoof; and these parts being surrounded and confined by the solid hoof, through which, as the fluids thrown out could not penetrate, necessarily take a course to the top of the hoof, and with dreadful pain and suffering burst their way out at various parts of the coronet, lacerating and destroying the texture of these parts. Now it is not in these cases the usual process of purulent suppuration; but a red watery ichor escapes from the ruptured vessels, and rends the texture of these parts

at page 103, says, "In cases of lameness, hitherto considered as admitting of no relief, viz.: all those permanent diseases of the feet which have been so frequently adverted to, it has been proposed by Mr. Sewell of the Veterinary College to divide, or rather to amputate a part of the nerves which go to the foot. This operation is on some occasions performed before the knee-joint on both sides, and on other occasions above the joint." For the photo where the operation is performed, see letters b & c in Plate 1st, Fig. 1st, No. 8.

* From *pointet* (French) and *apple* (not *point*, pointed or pointed as we often see it written). One writer has endeavored to make the "pointed foot," as he calls it, a distinct disorder from *founder*; but certainly erroneously, since the state of the hoof he so designates and describes, is neither more or less than the *foundered* foot after a considerable lapse of time, the hoof then assuming that thick appearance. Mr. Bruce Clark in some of his lectures amongst the different appearances or modifications of this complaint under the following heads or divisions.

"The *Petefor Founder*, where the disease was complete, that is with a total detachment of the coffin bone, and a perfect subsidence and resting of it upon the horny sole." "Partial *Founder*, where there is a disturbed attachment only, attended with certain deformities of the hoof, and a partial sinking of the bone."

"Wrinkled Foot, by which I understand certain fibrile actions and adhesions, that go no farther than to disturb the regularity of the growth, and disturb and wrinkle the hoof, but do not constitute a *founder*."

"Compressed Foot, which is a simple state of condensation of the whole interior of the foot from shoeing, but however implying *founder*, though with facility leading to it. To this disease, though as yet undressed in its specific characters, a very large portion of the horses may safely wear an indoluble chain."

* So little aware was Coleman of what constituted this disorder, that till lately he confounded it with simple contraction, and evidently did not understand the distinction, which can be easily shown by his works, and also by his lectures, manuscript copies of which are scattered about the country.

† The nerve operation is here alluded to, which Mr. Goodwin,

in such a way as to give them very much the appearance of a torn sponge drenched in blood; and with the sole also it sometimes happens, after such sudden chills, that destructive inflammation follows in these parts, and the vessels rupturing, pour out their lymph or blood between the vascular and horny sole, which, softening the horn, it is with dreadful suffering forced from its place, and descending, is reduced to a convex form; and if the attack has been vigorous, it may bring the foot into this state in a few hours; or it may be that a mitigated attack may happen, not dislodging the bone from its place, or forcing the horny sole, but producing various partial derangements of structure in those connecting parts of the hoof only; and we have seen callous enlargements of the bones and thickening of the cellular texture, about the coronet and these parts, arise from this cause, and in a less degree from mere long continued fever or heat, &c. induced in the foot, and the wadded, the crooked, ribbed, wrinkled, incurved, and otherwise deformed hoofs, appear many times to have their origin in affections of this sort. All we wish to observe in respect to the operation of the shoe is, that if it weakens in any manner the attachment of the hoof to the bone, it prepares the way for such disorders as these; and they will then arise on the application of slighter causes than could produce them in the healthy sound hoof. Long hot dry summers therefore will cause horses to founder,* or excessive exercise, or violent or protracted labour, and especially ill fitted shoes and close maling, we have seen often in England, and oftener in France, the finest blood-horses foundered in a few weeks from this cause."

"In these cases of a dislodgement of the bone the keratophylla, or horn processes, and the podophylla,† cartilaginous processes more particularly extend in following the bone, and appear to fill the space that would otherwise be vacant between the hoof and bone with a singular material, or mass of corneo cartilage, hard and tough, and occupying sometimes an inch, or inch and a half or more in width. The bone becomes rounded by absorption, its sharp edges being removed, finally occupying a round cavity, or nest in the horny sole. In foundered feet, the inflexions or posterior of the foot in the fully foundered horse, stand wide, by which at a distance the sunken foot may be known, which is caused by the coffin bone forcing its way backwards, and downwards, and stretching these parts

by resting forcibly against them—such horses try to go as much as they can upon the posterior parts of the foot, bringing them first to the ground, by which the bone, resting against soft matter, is relieved from the suffering which the resistance of the more solid anterior parts of the hoof would have occasioned."

"Founder also appears to arise from very long standing in the stable without exercise, with the mal-influence of the iron assisting in the mischief; for where there is exercise, a slight movement in the bones of the hoof will take place in spite of all the restraints of the shoe; but here there is none at all, no sort of elastic action. And the parts inflame, and derangement is the consequence."

Mr. Clark does not seem to be acquainted with that kind of founder, or rather the cause of the kind of founder common in this country, produced by over feeding with grain, or even moderately feeding when the horse is heated by severe exercise; he would infer that there is no such disorder in England, but from our own knowledge we can say that a horse fed with grain when warm, will produce the same effect upon him as here. He observes,

"There also appears to be another disease which the Americans call founder. A horse in prolonged travelling becomes heated and feverish and uneasy, and if Indian corn or maize, especially if it be new, be given to him, he is seized with a peculiar affection of the bowels, and they say he becomes foundered. Not having ever seen this complaint, I am not assured of its exact nature, and whether the feet are connected with it or not, or only so casually, and if the attack has been very violent when he casts his hoof."

"The ancients describe a disease similar to it, which they call crithiasis, and the account of the Greeks agrees very much with the description given by the Americans. We could desire further information on this matter from those who may have favorable opportunities of observing it. It may be mistakenly called founder, without their knowing the proper meaning of that word. Immobility of the limbs, from a load of undigested matter on the stomach, is, perhaps what they mean by this term. If so, the diluting or mashing the maize with bran or chaff, and not to give too large a dose at once, we should recommend; or a portion of water along with it, to dilute the heavy gluten of the corn, may prevent it."

"All horses which race, especially old ones, must ever be in the greatest danger of founder, being kept all their days in broad iron shoes, and then suddenly, on the day of racing put into narrow ones, called plate shoes. These kind of shoes are so thin and weak, that they spring to their impression, and being used

* We doubt very much that dry hot summers alone can produce this disorder, at least we have no experience of it in America.

† These hard names, which Mr. Percy Clark makes use of, would have been better omitted.

with all their whole force in the race, the sudden expansion of the foot, must inevitably create excessive pain, and tend to dislodge the bone, and finally occasion founder; and hence we see that not only *Eclipse* and *Worthy* were foundered, but a numerous host besides, whose deeds, though great, have not led to their history being recorded."

"Horses in the commencement of the preceding complaints, put out and shift their feet as they stand in the stable. Horses also with the shoes kept on too long, and never removed, will acquire this disorder of founder. A contraction also about the mouth of the hoof will give a bulged appearance of its middle parts, an effect we sometimes see; for on differently formed feet, different effects are produced. In some the hoof takes to elongating at the toe, and then they say very properly, the foot "runs to toe." A natural consequence of the contraction of the sides of the wall, will be the protrusion forwards of the toe, lengthening thereby the foot in this direction."

We have thus given in full Mr. Beacy Clark's ideas of Founder, notwithstanding we have already treated pretty fully on this subject under the heads of *Inflammation or Fever* in the foot, *Contraction*, *Punctured Feet* and *Concave Soles*, at pages 337, '8, '9, 400, '1 in our last number. Mr. Clark fully supports every position we there took. We revert more particularly to this, in consequence of the erroneous idea, imbibed by many, that the production of this disease, rendering the horse totally useless, is confined to giving water, or riding into cold water when the animal is heated, or feeding with grain in that state, or surfeiting by feeding too much grain generally. Whatever cause is productive of violent fever and inflammation, to a degree that goes to injure the elastic processes, must throw out of order the whole of this curiously constructed machine, the foot. And no matter as to the cause, the result must be the same as to its destructive effect, and when beyond the power of salvation, the horse like a vessel at sea may properly be said to be foundered. That this evil is frequently created by other means than giving water or grain when the horse is heated, we have daily numerous examples. Every person who has been in the habit of driving fast over hard roads, with the same horse for any length of time, can bear testimony to the depressed and sunken state of the coffin bone, and complaining of the feet. Who that has kept race horses, but has witnessed fever and contraction, crippling, going short as it is termed, and in many cases irremediable lameness, call it by what name you will: properly speaking, it comes under the general appellation, and in an effectual sense, that of Founder. The exercising race horses upon hard, dry, bare ground, as prac-

tised in America, in place of fine elastic turf, where the ground is coated over as it were with a carpet-like cushion, is very injurious; fever in the feet and inflammation of the legs proceeding from it are continually witnessed. In the southern states it is rare that the feet and legs stand beyond the fifth year. When I had the charge of the Union Race Course upon Long Island, I made an effort to convert the track into turf, but was strenuously opposed; and even heard one Solomon of the turf vent his ignorance in curses against not only a turfed-over race track, but the man that invented or proposed it! If any doubts remain as to the ruinous effect of concussion by galloping upon bare ground, I refer the reader to the case quoted in the last number at page 400, where the inflammation produced was so great as to cause the hoofs to come off. And a case equally in point, yet more within the immediate knowledge of the sportsmen here, was that of a well known mare, belonging to John C. Stevens, Esq., called *Janette*, (own sister to Sir Charles,) who on the 11th of October 1827, in the first four mile heat, ran with *Comat Piper*, *Betsy Ransom*, *Valentine*, and *Lady Flirt*, over the Union Course, complained so much in her fore-feet, as to render it necessary to draw her; and although every care was taken of her, and all means used to restore them to their former condition, the hoofs partially separated at the coronet, and notwithstanding new horn formed, and grew out a new hoof, at least for three-fourths of the way from the hair to the toe, to which lower part the old horn of the old hoof still adhered (for the separation was only partial,) yet when she came to start the next year, against *Sally Walker* and *Lance* over the same course, 4 mile heats, there was proof that the evil was not fully got rid of, the new horn which had formed, was yet tender round the coronet. She complained after the first heat, and at the conclusion of the second heat, blood started out, and oozed all round the coronary ring between hair and hoof. The mare was consequently laid aside as for racing, and although we have not examined her since, will venture an opinion, that her coffin bones are depressed, and that the soles of her feet have become somewhat convex—is this not in effect founder?

We will now go back to the impression, or cast of the foot, as it appears after four years' shoring. Plate 4th, Fig. 2d, in No. 2. "The frog or arch we observe has become reduced to but little better than the half of its original bulk; being a reverted arch and soft, it has yielded and given way to the impression of the bars without making any great resistance, as they in their turn have given way, with the wall, to the more powerful iron—by absurd cutting of its exterior coat, its figure has become wholly changed from an

almost equilateral triangle to a figure not unlike a man's thumb, and in texture, from soft, yielding and elastic, has become perfectly stiff and hard, and, together with the frog-stay hacked by knives and debilitated, from its weakness, has become exposed to frost, which in the following year will be seen to invade it by a rupture and breaking up of it, which any casual blow is now sufficient for its appearance, but which could not have happened had it been let alone."

"It cannot, as the mare is still living, be ascertained in this particular case; but it has been found in several feet, that we have examined at about this stage of the contraction, that the cartilages had begun to ossify, and first at their base or insertion into the bone; and it would appear also that this has taken place from the confinement and want of motion in the hoof, which is necessary to maintain the health and tone of these parts. And we have observed also, that in these cases the posterior parts of the cartilages are more affected than the anterior, their motion being of more consequence to them. In cart horses the ossification of the cartilages through their whole extent is remarkably frequent, naturally; and this occurrence was to us formerly a great difficulty to account for. The above circumstance explains it, and seems to show that the want of freedom in the motion of the hoof, whether impeded by natural causes or artificial, will produce this effect; and the cart-horse's hoof, from being of a much thicker substance, and with less elasticity, consequently is the cause of the generation of these morbid ossifications in them. And not merely are the cartilages affected, but what was never known or suspected before, we can clearly show that the very bone is affected and suffers a diminution, with all the soft parts under the impression of the iron, in a manner that is truly remarkable, losing its beautifully organized exterior, which becomes obliterated, as may be seen by referring to Plate 6th, in No. 11—where both states are exposed. From this collapse or condensation of the hoof, and the morbid actions accompanying it, we get an increased heat of the part, and a more rapid departure of the moisture and perspiration of the hoof, which again contributes, by the dryness, to crumple hardness, and to further aggravate the evils that are supervening."

"The foot now greatly changed, is in a condition for the attack of a variety of disorders; its diminished bulk and increased hardness cannot but be accompanied with pain and its consequences."

We now advert to the cast or impression made from the same foot of this mare, after five years shoeing. Plate 4th, Fig. 3rd, in No. 9. "Formerly it was stated that contraction of the foot was not sufficient alone to produce the frush, (thrush) since we see the

most contracted feet free from that disease; yet contraction prepares the way for frush, and afterwards certain casualties are sufficient to excite it. A diminished hard and brittle state of the furch (frog) from contraction and thinness in the horn covering it, from its being too closely pared, will render it liable to be broken by collision or impulse against the stones; great heat alone in the feet, proceeding from a feverish state of the body, in consequence of too strong, or too much food, and the want of due exercise, or the feverish effects of shoeing, will also induce a frush at this weakened part; or, after the frog stay has been weakened, exposure to wet, by occasioning the remaining weakened horn to rot will induce it. From one of these causes, and we apprehend chiefly the latter, a frush has actually taken place in the mare's foot now under consideration." "The miserable appearance the foot now makes; the wasting and impoverishment which a frush, and the loss of the frog stay bring upon it; the meagre sharpness of the heels is very striking, and one side of the frog has suffered considerably more than the other, either by casual encounter with a stone, or from being more cut and denuded by the knife; the inflexion, bent over this side, is encroaching, and nearly surrounds and incloses the wasted base of this smaller side of the frog; and this part would now but ill bear the pressure even of the thumb, much less the weight of the body of the horse in passing over any irregular surface."

"The compressed sides of the hoof and the lengthened appearance of the toe and heels, have now brought the foot to a sort of parabolic figure, from being round and bulging laterally; and the frog, from an elastic, broad, and nearly triangular form, is fast assuming the figure of a man's finger; its centre wasted by the frush, and its sides collapsed from the pressure of the bars, it is incapable from making any resistance whatever to the encroachments made upon it; so the foot, if now exposed without the shoe, would become as painful, or more so, than if kept in the fixed state to which it is accustomed. This is seen if the shoe be taken off, or lost on the road, and the horse is obliged to travel even a small distance without it, for he then goes lame; and hence the great utility and necessity of the shoe to the foot would be established in the opinion of the public, and would occasion its imperfections to be overlooked; indeed in this state of the foot, the shoe becomes of the greatest necessity; for it must be admitted, that the horse cannot now do even tolerably well without it."

"If the foot has been previously well formed, or in such way, and with such properties as it is found with, in the middle order, or medium stature of horses, or especially as in the blood horses, it is impossible that

inconvenience should not be felt in some way or other in his manner of going at this degree of the contraction. Some leave the stable tolerably well, and do not at first appear incommoded; but ere they have travelled far, a want of firmness and proper stepping is almost sure to be perceived by the rider, some on the contrary go very crippling and badly at setting off, and mend as they get warm. Their manner of expressing what they suffer will be various, according to the temper of the animal, the nature of the foot, the more gradual or sudden progress of the contraction, and also the manner in which the shoes actually on the feet are fitted and nailed."

We will now examine the last cast of this foot taken after having been shod six years, see Plate 4, Fig 4, in No. 9. "Here we may discover a further derangement and deterioration of nature's fair form, by this pinioning of the hoof, a further elongation of the foot, and running to toe, and compression of the sides, which must necessarily be attended with corresponding changes in the bone and interior of the foot. The furch (frog) is narrower than it has been at all, and its base, though screwed in and narrower, appears to be less diseased, at least both its sides are become alike, and equally deficient; the frog stay is only noticeable by its cleft, or rather fissure of the frush, which is become dry, and in a better state than in the year preceding, though the foot be more contracted, disproving the idea of contracted heels being the genuine cause of frush, as had been supposed. This diminution and sinking in of these parts must have been preceded by a reduction of the cartilaginous inflexures, we have formerly described, and of the elastic resilient globes, or internal bulbs; and nothing now is scarcely left to these parts but horn and bone, and the sharp angles of the inflexural columns being covered with a menagre covering of furcaceous horn. And the real width of these parts is now not more than two inches and a half, or hardly so much. How incompetent therefore for its offices is it become, and that he should trip, or blunder, or stumble, can it be any matter of surprise, but is it not rather to be wondered at, that he can go at all after this devastation? And what must be the chagrin and astonishment of the animal himself to find that as his feet got worse, his jaws and his sides also become more painfully affected in the same degree. For certainly if we debilitate or destroy the basis of the edifice, the edifice itself becomes afterwards of little value. And here we may introduce that which takes place in some feet, which is, that the shuttle bone is sometimes fixed by this general contraction of parts, and is found adhering to the flexor tendon, and at other times, (either with or without adherence) it appears to be affected with points of ulceration of its surface."

From five to six years old may be considered the early stages of the evil produced by shoeing, and there are few horsemen that have not occasionally felt horses of that age, sinking as it were under their weight, exhibiting a degree of distress, not only unpleasant but alarming, as though they were on the point of falling at every step; this is the moment of conflict between nature, and the iron bound foot, which after a time recedes in all its parts, and deformity is the consequence. People are every day seen quarrelling with their horses, and fretting them with the bit, jerking their mouths, and abusing them with whip and spur because they happen to move unpleasantly, or trip. When once reduced to this crippled state, they are often disposed of for a mere trifle, consequently fall into the hands of unprincipled and unfeeling men, who make them earn something by severity of treatment, more particularly in harness. By means of rank bits, and the bearing rein before, and the whip behind, punishment is inflicted and misery entailed in a most shameful manner. Being of little value, there is no restraint to cruelty from dread of loss, and they are made to endure most intolerable hardships. Bodily pain will wear out and exhaust the powers of all animals: thus they are soon reduced to a state that renders them wholly incompetent to labor, and are cruelly abused for what they cannot help, and "when they have done their utmost exertion, because they cannot do more," are either slaughtered, or turned out, as if unworthy of protection, to starve and die miserably. "Much of their ill usage comes from the savage disposition and ill temper of the half-drunken people usually employed about them, which have little patience with them, and the failings their miserable condition brings upon them. It seems indeed, a monstrosity of injustice, that after the use of his feet has been taken from him, he should be abused and chastised because he cannot go; and especially when we recollect his willingness on all occasions to exert his strength and powers for us, by the slightest intimation of our wishes, even to extinction of life itself; and contributing as he most willingly does to the benefits of every class of society; the pomp of the great, the pleasures and interests of the middle ranks, and the wants of the poor, and assuredly not deserving such a return. Horses by thousands are annually thus destroyed with circumstances of shameful barbarity, by errors induced upon error, and which custom has rendered but too familiar for us to see in its true enormity; and whole centuries have blindly passed away, in which these errors have not been perceived, in an ignorant and thoughtless acquiescence with them."

"I cannot but consider that every animal has its natural rights; and that if we avail ourselves of its faculties, we have no right to abuse and mal-treat

him in return. Loads ought by law to have some restraint, or we may still with impunity see inflicted more severe sufferings than by the whip; and the cruel and unmerciful are often most ignorant also of their own best interests in this respect. Both this and the bearing rein, by its intolerant application and abuse, may become a more severe scourge and persecution than the lash; mechanical powers, and lovers of great length, instead of bits to guide, are now become the rage, and a most shameful annoyance of these poor sufferers."

"The enlightened veterinarian should ever as his right, undertake, from his superior acquaintance with the physical properties of the animal, to be his friend and protector from merciless usage; and though it hardly be allowed in the present day, at some future period, not very distant, this kindly office will readily devolve upon him by general consent."

Having exhibited the beauty and inimitable structure of the foot, and the provisions which nature has made, to obviate the deleterious effects of concussion by a too sudden resistance, while at the same time adequate strength is afforded to sustain the weight of the animal, when thrown upon the ground with the utmost force, during the most impetuous movement. It has also been shown the manner, extent, and means by which these same provisions are impaired, and eventually destroyed.

Knowing the cause and the way in which it operates, we are enabled to study a remedy; this then is the next thing to be considered. Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Clark, and indeed all other writers upon the foot of the horse, admit the evil, and point out the cause; and although many improvements have been made, no effectual remedy has as yet been pointed out. The mischief not only still exists, but the very practice and operation, which not only produces but continues it, is from day to day persisted in by nearly all the shoeing smiths in Great Britain, and I may say all, without a solitary exception, in America. Mr. Bracy Clark, to his credit be it told, has gone more into the consideration of this subject, and done more to present to general view the ruinous effects of the common mode of shoeing, and to alleviate the sufferings of the horse than any other veterinarian. Mr. Clark, referring to a former edition of his work, says:—"Having years before the commencement of publishing that work, seen how advantageous would be the device of nails, and conceiving that shoes might be attached without them, and be made moveable at pleasure, I had long been occupied with this object; and afterwards, from beginning to see the full effect of the nails, I redoubled my efforts, and sanguine in the success of it, secured my rights for a shoe of this kind by a patent: but after

a long and tedious trial, abandoned it, as being too troublesome for general use, though great advantages had been fully proved by their use on several occasions. I then, fatigued and injured in my health, quit these shoes, and resolved upon pursuing the other principle,—for there are but two, that is, to use nails, but to give a motion to the shoe itself. And after trying this for some time, and finding that the purpose was answered, in saving the foot from contraction, and extending the step of the horse, I proceeded to publish, in 1817 the *Stereoplex*, giving an account and recommending the lap-joint shoe, and also giving some account of the former removeable shoes, using a steel headed rivet for the lap shoe, otherwise it could have been of very little use. I also invented at this time a new kind of shoe or defence, which I called the *Paratrife*, which defended the front of the foot and wearing line only, and was held on by teeth inside the wall, and helmet in front, to which a strap round the coronet, and buckle was attached, and then fastened: this was easily driven on by means of a hammer, or even a stone, being made of thin steel, and became a defence that doubled and trebled the natural powers of the hoof. To pursue, however, historically, or chronologically, the narrative of these proceedings, I may observe, that now the public attention in several instances began to be attracted to it, in this year, my ingenious friend, Benjamin Roach, Esq. a barrister, seeing the importance of the elastic principle, took out a patent for a new sort of shoe, formed of several pieces, connected together in the form of a horse-shoe by a thick piece of sole leather, rivetting them upon it, and actually sold licenses for using it to some shoeing smiths about town; it however, though ingenious, proved abortive, as each piece could only receive one, or at most, two nails, which were insufficient, in case one of the pieces should bear the whole weight of the horse, as in the circumstance of his encountering a stone would happen, when the clutches would either give way or break, and then the next piece would also loosen, and thus in succession, the whole would come off, so that it was soon after abandoned."

"A little after this period, I found out what appeared to me a much better way of making a joint shoe than the above lap; and that was, by a shoe of two halves united by two rivets, holding a steel piece between them, imbedded in the pinto of the shoe. The trial of this realized every expectation and wish, as being a more durable shoe than any other, and with plenty of motion, which also could be easily limited. I hesitated for some time whether to take out a patent for this novelty; but at last determined to give to the horse and the public all the benefit of it, without any clog of this sort, and published on account of it in 1820,

and constructed a forge at considerable expense in the Edgware road, near Paddington, for the perfecting and applying it, calling it the *Steel Tablet Shoe of Expansion*. In the next year, 1823, Colonel Goldfinch took out a patent for a shoe, having no other property than a simple division of the common shoe into two pieces,—of course the two halves, not supporting one another, they would come away, and carry a large mass of the hoof with them,—so that this shoe was soon after abandoned."

"About this period, whether later or a little earlier, I do not exactly know, my worthy friend, Joseph Dockwra, of Kelvedon, in Essex, having purchased, and read my work, and disliking the going of his horse, and not being able conveniently to get any expansion shoes, directed his smith, as a resource of necessity, to omit the nails, or leave them out on one side of the shoe, or at least with but a single one near the pincer (toe) on the opposite side of the foot. This mode of proceeding could not of course but occasion solicitude for the safety of the horse as to their coming off; finding however, on trial that the horse went better, and that they did not seem so dangerous as he expected, he persisted in using them, and recommended this mode to his friends at Coggeshall in particular, and it became with many of them a great favorite, and afterwards extended into all the surrounding parts of Essex."

"Visiting France in the year 1828, and not being able to obtain a regular supply of the expansion shoes from England for my own grey mare, which was purchased of the Duke D'Escars, who himself took a warm interest in these discoveries, I resorted to these shoes; and from a state of the most miserable description from contraction, brought her round to go in the most beautiful style by their use. She was vicious in the highest degree in letting the grooms or smith handle her feet; but after some time would allow me to do any thing with them I wished, without the least resistance, no doubt from experiencing the great relief which they afforded her. At this period I first added two broadish front clips to this shoe, embracing the two sides of the front of the hoof, about three inches asunder, having previously, two years before, done the same with great advantage to the expansion shoe. These additions prevented the shoe from being forced backwards on the pincer (toe) striking the ground, which is the way shoes most often are forced from their place and become loose, and so applied, they proved of essential benefit, rendering the few nails employed quite equal to the task of holding on the shoe; and in every kind of shoeing they may be resorted to, to render nails less necessary, especially those in the back parts of the inside quarter, the main

point of offence, and which may in a general way be omitted when these clips are employed."

"These clips should be made to stand fairly out on the margin of the shoe, in order that little or no horn be removed from the hoof for their insertion, as the loss of this defence must make the pressure more liable to be painfully felt."

"In this state it was recommended to the attention of my friend Mr. Cropin, a celebrated veterinary surgeon in the Rue de Bourgogne, in Paris, who shod his own mare with it, which had lately fallen with him, and found in it a perfect remedy for this defect, and an invaluable means of restoring lame and contracted feet, and that had refused to yield to all other treatment. M. Delaquette, of the king's body guards, a very distinguished veterinarian, also used them with the horses of the officers of his regiments, and with the happiest effects. These gentlemen have both of them since nobly come forward, publicly to attest the result of these experiments, in the *Journal Pratique*, of the year 1829; and several very valuable horses in Paris were restored by this means, to a state of remarkably fine action, that before were but cripples, and almost useless. And I have understood, that since then it has been taken up with success by other professional gentlemen of that metropolis; and thus was introduced the advantages of expansion shoeing into that country. And we may here observe, that although this mode or plan of shoeing consists merely in the omission of the nails of the common shoe, yet carried to the extent to which we here describe it, it may be fairly designated a third principle of shoeing; for we have before stated, there are properly but two, viz: a shoe that was moveable in itself, but firmly fixed by the nails, and the other, a shoe entirely without nails, and removeable at pleasure. Here the motion or liberty is obtained in a third way, viz: by a shoe firmly fixed by, but omitting nearly the half of them on one side. The foot therefore is left to enjoy almost its natural liberty on the other, and for distinction, we may call this the *Unilateral Principle*."

"My friend, Isaac Brightwen, who shoes exclusively in this manner, often builds the heels of his shoes outwards on their upper surface, which greatly facilitates the expansion of the free quarter, and the horses are found to go remarkably well with it. Caution, we believe, however, should be used with this proceeding, in not making the slope too considerable or sudden, in order that the higher metal should not come in contact with the inflexion or bar, which would inevitably occasion pain and uneasiness, as we have formerly experienced. The inclination outwards should also not be too sudden, as it might force a degree of deviation that would become painful:

therefore, the slightest possible degree of slope is what we should recommend, or an entire flat, if this slope is found oppressive; for it is obvious that a shoe, with the heels inclining inwards in the usual way, would be liable to prevent the expansion altogether, and compress the foot, leading it inwards down the declivity. In this state we may remark that this shoe has a distant resemblance to the shoe of old Labrousse, two hundred years ago, but with a much more excellent effect, as his notions about it were confined to the heels only of the foot, and went no farther; and the foot being nailed extensively on both sides in his shoe, but little benefit was derived from the bevelling, and not where it was wanted, viz. on the sides of the coffin base. Where the shoe itself opens and moves, no such bevelling is at all necessary, as the hoof and shoe move and open together; but to such a shoe a bevelling may be given to the undersides of the heels, in order to assist in forcing the shoe open on its pressing upon the ground.

"The above appear to be nearly all the propositions for shoeing these discoveries have given rise to that are worth recording; others have indeed been made, but of too futile a description to deserve notice. Two *forgive* now, however, I have the satisfaction of stating, and from the bigotry and senseless prejudice that at present prevails, I am sorry to say, two only, professing to shoe on the principle of expansion, are found in this great city. One is held by my nephew, Charles Clarke, in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, whose ingenuity and discussions on these subjects are well known to the public; and the other by my friend, Isaac Brightwen, of South Place, Moorfields.

"I may here just observe, in terminating my labours, that the business of shoeing the horse, hitherto the most difficult, obscure, and almost incomprehensible department of horse knowledge, may now be fully understood by any one inclined to study it, and can only in future remain obscure to the wilfully blind. Those points or matters, which the present treatise cannot with propriety embrace, will be found treated of, and discussed in a new edition, lately published, of a *Description of the New Tablet Shoe of Expansion*, giving all the requisite information upon it, and the reasons of its figure, and proportions of its parts, &c., with the best manner of forming it, whether by hand, or of cast metal; testimonies also accompany it of many who have long been in the habit of using them.

"It is by labour and research that a totally new system for the horse will in time be formed, and which, it is fair to suppose, will relax his fetters, and remove the shameful treatment of this noble and generous slave."

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ON THE EXPANSION SHOE.

Being a new horse shoe, which expands to the foot, with a description of it. Invented by Bracy Clark, F. L. S., Member of the Acad. of Sciences of Paris, of the Nat. Hist. Society of Berlin and Copenhagen, Honorary Member of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist. New-York, and of the Royal Agricultural Society of Stuttgart.

Having published some time ago a Treatise on the Foot of the Horse, and demonstrably proved that the unnatural tenderness of the feet, especially of the fore feet, arose from the common shoe embracing the foot too rigidly, and did not admit the play and elastic expansion which is natural to it, and for which an obvious provision is made in the structure of the foot, and which expansion under pressure is necessary to be exerted to preserve it in a sound and healthy state and in good order for use; so after a laborious, painful and expensive conflict with the difficulties of the case during fifteen or nearly twenty years, it is with a feeling of great joy and satisfaction that I lay before the public this discovery of a shoe which I trust will be found an efficient remedy for this great evil, and I hope be attended with considerable public benefit, and also a grateful offering to humanity by its diminishing the intolerable sufferings of these abused animals, and extending also their valuable services to a much later period of life.

I may here observe, that the alteration of the figure of the foot and its dimensions, on receiving the weight or exertions of the animal, is a property common to all quadrupeds, and most highly necessary and useful for obvious reasons; to break all jar and concussion to the body on the foot meeting the ground, and to save the foot from the destruction which an unyielding point would have occasioned; yet has this property not been attended to, but has been strangely overlooked, and his foot treated more as a senseless block of wood than as a living elastic organ, most beautifully constructed to receive without solid resistance the impression of his weight, and assist his advances after yielding by a return to its first state.

This change of figure in the foot, we may observe, is brought about or effected differently in different animals, and affords matter of very curious speculation; but suffice it to say, that in the horse's foot, to which I confine myself, it is provided for and accomplished by means of the circle of the hoof being broken, with its ends inflected towards the centre of the foot, and the vacuity thus formed being filled in with an elastic soft yielding frog, which then becomes very much a passive organ to the operations of the wall of the hoof. The sole also being arched, flattens and extends itself, under the impression of the weight.

In the human foot this change of figure, on receiving the weight of the body or its exertions, is pro-

duced by the hollow arch of the sole becoming flattened and depressed, which extending it, the upper leathers of the shoe being thin, readily yield and afford the necessary relief.

Having briefly premised these circumstances, I proceed to describe the *New shoe*, which fully obviates those inconveniences and restraints, which are attended with such deplorable effects from their unremitted application in the common shoe.

I have taken out no patent for this invention, though by my friends strongly pressed to do so, and have been offered sums of money for it, that if it is good, the public and the horses may have the full benefit of it; for it would have been an ungrateful feeling to have seen any poor crippled horse miserably going along, and to have it stated that the expenses of a patent invention precluded the remedy.

To give a name to this shoe, and to avoid any circumlocution in speaking of it, I have termed it *The Steel Tablet Shoe, or Steel Tablet Expanding Shoe*, from the plate of steel which occupies its front parts, and forms so essential a character of it.

This shoe consists of three pieces—see Plate 8, fig. 1, viz. one of steel and two of iron, which meet nearly upon the upper surface of the steel piece, and are strongly fastened to it by two stout rivets, deeply received into a corner sink, and which impart a power of motion to these lateral pieces. The width of the steel piece or tablet is so considerable as to afford ample room for the rivets and their heads, and protection to the joint, and nearly occupies the whole line of wear, which is principally outside the toe, as any one may perceive by examining an old worn out shoe, and this steel tablet being hardened to the spring temper from its thickness and extent, confers upon it a durability unknown to any former shoe, and vastly surpassing the shoe in common use.

The two lateral pieces which may be seen—Plate 8, fig. 3, a. a. fastened upon the steel plate by a single rivet each, permit both to move and extend in a lateral direction whenever the hoof pressed upon by the weight of the animal is disposed to dilate, and by the spring of the hoof it returns again to its original state, on the remission of the pressure. These lateral pieces are deeply stamped out in front to form a recess or lodgment for the reception of the tablet, and the two halves of the shoe though near, do not touch in front, but a free space is allowed admitting of motion on the rivet, and one or both pieces may be made to move as may be thought desirable: if one only moves, we believe it will be sufficient to prevent the mischievous effects of the contraction of the hoof; but if both move, the liberty is more perfect, and such is, we apprehend, more desirable.

This shoe is perforated at the sides or quarters for the insertion of the nails, as in the common shoe, and with the same number, so that in respect to fixedness it is held on as firm as they can be.

The new shoe is made somewhat stouter than the horse shoe is in general made, from a conviction after much experience and practice of its many advantages; a more lasting service is performed by it, (which, however, may be an objection and matter of jealousy with some, whose views are chiefly led to considerations of interest;) its greater width and covering protects the weaker and more sensitive parts of the foot, as the sole and frog; but a greater advantage perhaps than either of these is the extensive bearing it takes upon the ground, which contributes much to the ease of the animal; and practice also confirms it, that it makes him go more agreeably, firmly, and safely, and with less fatigue, a circumstance hitherto not much noticed or understood in the practice of this art, though it must be obvious on reflection to most, that the more points of bearing or division there is of the weight, the more easily will it be borne, and the less severe the pressure on any one point, and hence also is derived in a great measure the advantages and ease of a bar shoe, which often surprises people unused to it.

A thin light shoe is also apt, with horses of any weight, to bend and lap the edges of the sole, especially after the roads have a little reduced its substance, guarding, however, against excess on either hand is necessary.

Though there is nothing difficult in the making of this shoe but what a common mechanic can perform, and they have been often well made by those who had never seen them before, yet it will perhaps be found that to make them in the greatest possible perfection, and in great numbers, that they should be the subject of a manufactory expressly, which may hereafter profitably engage some of our towns celebrated for iron work, and very usefully in these times of scarcity of employ, and in this way there is no doubt they would come cheaper to the public.

Whim and caprice have hitherto been too much the guide of the common smith in the form of his shoe, some thinking one form best, some another. In the present system I have endeavoured to reduce it to a rule, and have taken the circle for a general basis or outline of my shoe, which though it is not the figure of all, is by far of the greater number of feet, especially in the natural state, and before they have been injured by shoeing. I have also endeavoured for the first time to bring the other parts of the shoe into certain determinate parts of the circle.—See the diagram for working by, Plate 8, fig. 1.

This mode of proceeding will be attended with mani-

fold advantages, as any deviation, whether improvement or otherwise, from the general law laid down, which future reasoning or practice may lead into, can be clearly stated and expressed, which, in a shoe made at random, could never be the case; thereby opening a plain road to improvement, which an empirical practice could not give. If, however, the circle is departed from, it should always be to a shoe somewhat straighter on the sides or quarters, and such shoes should ever be kept in readiness in the magazine of the forge, for it is obviously easier to bend a shoe that is straight over the kick of the anvil, than to straighten one that is already bent; still the circle in the greater number should be adhered to as saving a very large proportion of feet.*

In order to give more of scientific precision to this art of shoeing horses, I shall next describe the rules by which this shoe, which is allowed even by the smiths themselves to be truly beautiful, may be formed, and although numbers of figures must be used to express these divisions, I have endeavoured to avoid, as much as possible, fractional parts, though sometimes necessary, and have chosen such as are of easy recollection; but let it not be imagined every time a shoe is made, that the workman is compelled to have recourse to these numbers, that is not necessary, he is only to lay them down to form his first pattern or model from.

The steel piece is made in front to occupy a fifth part of the entire circle; and its width is also a fourth part or quarter of the diameter of the same circle; which is sufficient to afford ample protection to the joint, an extensive bearing on the ground, and good room for the rivets and wear. The thickness of this steel plate is two-thirds that of the iron of the shoe, and is made to project a very little below its inferior surface—see Plate 8. fig. 2. Again, the two extremities or sides of the steel plate have their angle or obliquity determined by a ready law, namely, by simply drawing a line to the centre of the circle—see Plate 8. b. b. By conforming to these rules, the fitting of all parts of the shoe is rendered easy, even though the workmen be at a distance from each other, or in different countries; and the diameter of any foot being given, the relative proportions of all the parts of the shoe are immediately known, and for illustration I have taken as the most useful, a foot of exactly five inches diameter, being a very common size. The

outside rim or circumference of the shoe being a circle, the figure of the inside also is not left to chance or accident, but is a certain portion of one likewise; for the present, however, we defer giving this rule, as the heels of the shoe must first be determined which regulate it.

To determine the place of the heel and the angle of its truncation, we divide the diameter of the circle transversely into four equal parts or spaces, c, d, e, f , and intersect them by a perpendicular line, g , through the centre; if from the last of these transverse lines, where it meets the edge of the circle at h , we measure one-third of the space between it and the vertical line, g , we get the place of the point of the heel, i , and the degree of obliquity of the truncation is determined by a line carried to the concurrence of the longitudinal line at k ; and for the internal point of the heel, divide the last oblique line into four equal parts, and one of these gives the point, l , for the inside angle of the heel. By such rules a beautiful shoe is formed; but ugly as chaos will be that which is formed without order or method. I find by practice that the shoe must often be made longer than this, in order to take a decided bearing on the strong point or column of the inflexion or duplication of the heels of the hoof, otherwise it may, after it has been on some time, sink in too much, and press upon the intersectional point of the sole or corn place: there is also another reason for its being longer, which is to allow of the shoe being bent or turned down with calkings at the heel, which appears to give evident advantages in his going, and as I apprehend, from its determining the weight towards the front and strongest parts of the hoof; a half, therefore of this division, for feet that have been long shod with common shoes, will not be at all too much.

Next, we may observe, that it is a practice universally followed, and not without utility, of making the shoe posteriorly wider than the hoof itself, in order to allow of a small degree of motion of the heels, and to increase the width of its bearing surface. In this shoe this augmentation is ascertained by a certain law. For this purpose we measure the fourth part of a quarter of one of the horizontal spaces, and by fixing one limb of the compasses as much below the original centre at t , and having the same radius as the original circle, describe an arc till it meets the former circle on each side, which gives the due increment of the shoe; and we then extend the place of the outer heel to the line at m . Being now prepared for forming the internal rim or margin of the shoe, we place the compasses first at the point of the inner heel, and continuing the same radius, describe a short segment of a circle at n ; and next placing the compasses at

*I may here remark, however, that in scrupulous exactness of description, the lower opening of the hoof ought to be of the nature of an ellipse, and for this reason, that a cylinder obliquely cut or truncated must ever present this figure, the length of the ellipse increasing with the increased obliquity of the angle of truncation or slope of the hoof; but, in reality, as the natural good fact this figure is destroyed by the calkings and or bulge of the outside quarter which brings it again more nearly to the circle.

the inner angle of the steel plate, intersect it by another portion of a circle at *o*; and the compasses placed at the point of intersection of these two lines, will describe the inner margin or edge of the shoe at *p*.

No determinate figure could be well laid down for a contracted foot, but a parabola straitish on the sides and left long enough, would, I found, if slightly altered according to circumstances, best accommodate these feet.

On the nail holes.—The first nail hole is brought as near to the steel plate as it conveniently can without disturbing the rebat, and is directed very obliquely inwards or towards the centre of the circle, the others, observing a measured distance of about seven-tenths of an inch from each other, in middle sized shoes, as those of five inches diameter, which space between is sufficient to prevent the liability of breaking up the horn from one nail to another: the last nail hole is generally smaller than the others, on account of its being inserted in rather thinner horn, and is made straight through the shoe, the quarter or side of the hoof, being nearly perpendicularly placed over it; but for this, and other particulars for the general practice of shoeing, see the *Steropes*, where these circumstances are treated more in detail.

This shoe when large will bear five nails on a side, and which will be the more necessary, if no clips are used; as this, however, extends the nails backwards towards the heels, where there is more danger in their application, I have resorted, to save the use of these as much as may be, to two clips in front, which, restraining the foot from being forced over the front of the shoe, the way it usually becomes loose, saves nails with great advantage—see Plate 8.

In our early practice with this shoe, we rounded the ends in front to afford more extensive motion, but we soon experienced that they received on being cut in two, nearly enough liberty without this precaution; indeed, in our first essays we made the two halves separately, and afterwards put them together, but found the shoe made entire, and cut afterwards, a much more summary way of proceeding. The shoe formerly had motion both ways, that is, inwards as well as outwards; we have latterly fitted the shoe to the foot, before we divided it, and then let it, if possible, have only one motion, that is, outwards, this prevented its closing, as it naturally had a tendency to do in nailing on; if, however, it was found after division to dispose inwards, we hammered the lower part of the notch together, so as to prevent it, or employed a *Distender*, an instrument we shall hereafter describe, to fix it exactly to the point we wished, whilst it was being put on, removing it afterwards.

I like a shoe that is rather coarsely holed, that is

at some distance from the rim; but if such a shoe was put into the hands of a common smith, he would ten to one lame the horse with it, by fixing it on exactly even to the rim of the hoof; whereas my intention is, that it should project beyond it in a reasonable degree, affording ease and bearing surface to the animal; the apprehensions of cutting, so formidable in common shoes, need hardly be regarded in these expansion shoes.

The notch or front extremities of the two side pieces—Plate 8. fig. 3., where they meet over the steel tablet, are bevelled outwards, to prevent dirt lodging in it and choking the motion; this we did by the file in the early fabrication of the shoe; but of late have been satisfied with the simple impression of the chisel in cutting them, for giving this oblique direction, taking care to cut them always on the upper side, and to make the shoe open outwards more freely, we make the division wider towards the front or toe with the chisel, which with distending the heels over the anvil back, by a few blows of the hammer will give them motion enough, as from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch.

The whole upper surface of this shoe is a little bevelled or sloping inwards, which holds and retains the foot better than a mere flat surface would do, and assists the nails, as does also a little beating up of its exterior edge, after the French manner; more internally it is deeply concaved or hollowed out, and made much thinner, beginning at the line *n*, in order to clear the sole well, which is more required in these shoes, and admit of its flattening and depression, and to lighten the shoe, and also extend its bearing surface on the ground, and give the foot more cover, without at all adding to its weight. The common smiths cripple many horses, from not giving the sole room enough, believing if the shoe does not touch it, it is safe, and do not understand the descent of this part, on receiving pressure.

The upper surface of the heels are also bevelled inwards, to prevent any collision with the bar, or intortional point of the sole or corn plate; though I am led to suspect it would be a wholesome practice to bend down the inner heel a little out of the general plane of the shoe, to prevent these frequent bruises of tender parts.

The Tablet should not exactly fit its recess, as that would lock the shoe, but be rather smaller; the side edges being bevelled strongly, removes this difficulty in some degree, by giving way.

We learned also from practical experience that the Tablets in the large shoes should not occupy so much as the fifth of the circle, that is, in those shoes that were beyond five inches diameter, to which we apply

the same toe-pieces. But in the small shoes the tablets could be made more than a fifth without extending them too wide.

The Rivets should be strong, and exactly made, with deep countersink heads, passing nearly through the Tablet, and be placed a very little behind the middle of the tablet, that they might be more out of the reach of wear, and endure longer; on their correctness in fitting the countersinks, their proper length and good ordering, success will very much depend. These important parts will be enlarged upon hereafter, this being only intended as a cursory view of the new shoe; and though eminently successful instead of expressions of triumph after this arduous toil, I am induced to do what appears more to be my duty, that is, to present the reader with a humiliating catalogue of errors and difficulties which attended the first three months' public use of this shoe, as the most instructive addition I can possibly make to this part of my labours, and to show how these difficulties were overcome in part or wholly, that others may avoid them in their first trials, and by stepping upon the ladder which I have raised, carry to still higher perfection this rising art.

The first difficulty that occurred in bringing them into use, was their coming off at times, especially the larger and weightier shoes, and this happened one week to such an extent, that I thought I must have declined prosecuting my plan entirely. A chief cause of this error was their being allowed a great deal too much motion, by which the two halves did not afford one another the requisite support, and these shoes were unnecessarily large and clumsy, being made after wooden models, especially at the heels, and were kept on by four nails of a side only; another cause was their being made plain and stamped in the French way without fullering; also, some horses were brought me with thin brittle hoofs, rendered still more so by unnecessary rasping, and split by the nails of previous shooings, so that they broke through by the least expansion of the shoe; the duration of the shoe also induced persons in order to save a trifling expense to use them longer without being fresh nailed or renewed than was proper, and some of them also broke at the shoulders.

To obviate these difficulties I ordered all the larger shoes to be made lighter, especially at the heels, but still a stout spreading strong shoe. To prevent too much motion of the shoe, I gave only a very limited degree of it, as the quarter of an inch or even less, for not expecting such a result, I had before given them unlimited motion, for a very small degree of motion gives sensible relief, and serves to remove that solid, dead resistance, of the common shoe. To fix the shoes

more firmly, I placed five, instead of four, nails on each side,* and in order to give the nails a better hold, I fullered the shoe deeply, which appeared to have this advantage, that it brought the heads of the nails into a closer approach to the hoof, and the head of the nail was not so liable to be entangled in the stamp hole, as it would be liable to, if not exactly of the same figure, by altering its direction, the one being generally made square and the other oblong. It now occurred to me that several advantages belonged to our old English custom of fullering, which I had not before comprehended or understood: one was, that the nails ranged more in a line, and the heels could be stamped finer or nearer to the exterior of the shoe without being so liable to burst it out, which in very fine feet would be an advantage, and a greater liberty was also given in pitching and driving the nail, without disturbing its final direction; it also usefully spreads the shoe, and gives it a lighter appearance. The prichel bumps on the outside of the shoe were also not near so large when the shoe was fullered, nor was there so much trouble in reducing them, which we performed often, and we thought advantageously, with the prichel remaining in the hole to prevent it closing. And those horses which were brought to the forge with their hoofs in bad condition and much broken, were rejected entirely, or were laid by till by two or three proper shooings, without being rasped and shorn of their exterior rind, and with proper nails, they had acquired due solidity and strength: then the expansion shoe was applied, and with but little motion given to it, for it can be furnished in any degree we wish. The shoe so improved is seen, Plate 8. fig. 8.

The struggle was long and hard with the shoe breaking at the shoulder, and this knot was considered by the workmen quite an insurmountable one, a slight crack or fissure close in with the shoulder, was the indication of the mischief: a flat set was used by us, such as is usual with the smiths for making the rabbet or recess in the shoe for the tablet, and this occasioned the flaw in a way that did not then appear easy to be understood, but which showed that shoulders so made, especially of any depth, were liable to be defective and unsound on all other occasions, which the workmen till then were in no way apprehensive of, and we may hereafter take an opportunity of explaining this circumstance more fully, and its cause. The invention of the *Crimper Tool*, by drawing the iron

*I have, however, since found two clips or rings, one on each side of the toe, the best means of obviating the necessity of many nails, see Plate 8. fig. 3.

+From *rabbetter*, French, not from *rabbit*, as some have imagined. The copyists have corrupted this word into *rabbit*.

out in one direction only, most happily removed this perplexing obstacle.

Another considerable difficulty also presented itself, and which, for a time, it did not appear very easy to overcome, which was in making these shoes to suit low and flat feet, for the shoe could not be made hollow enough in the front parts to have a sufficient distance from the sole, in fact of this construction, on account of the steel piece, and as also that the sole in these would have more play than in the more upright. To meet this difficulty, I suggested after some consideration, the thinning of the steel piece backwards, or posteriorly, which would not materially injure its wearing properties, and we then found it on trial to yield room enough, and adopted it afterwards in all feet: for the tablets, in the first shoes made, were nearly of equal thickness throughout; nor did this improvement, which now appears so easy and natural, occur for some time. And some who may themselves have been a little dipped in practical mechanics, will have understood but too well the extraordinary inaptitude of common workmen employed upon any new subject, even of what would appear of a truly simple nature, and which distresses and embarrasses not a little the progress of improvement.

When the elastic properties of the horse's foot were first perceived and understood upon principle, it became a problem of some difficulty to adapt a shoe to it that should possess such properties, and the apparent necessity of employing some elastic and soft material, seemed to increase the difficulty; it is, however, only a lateral extension that is really wanted, and this the present shoe affords. If any suppose that the lap joint shoe, to be seen in Blundville, and other books, which was used as a substitute or temporary resource for a common shoe, on any sudden emergency or loss of a shoe, and to be removed again as they direct, on getting to a smith's forge; if they apprehended this was the prototype or suggester of my shoe, they would be greatly mistaken; for it was the discovery of the elastic principle in the foot, that led to the search for a shoe; and shoes of easy removal, and without nails, were the first I used: these led to the *Patent*, those to the lap jointed shoe, which led to the *Tablet shoe*. Blundville's shoe never, in the two centuries that it lay before the public, did suggest, I apprehend, any such principle; nor could it ever lead to the invention, which must come through quite another course. The feeling of necessity, or of want, must ever precede the search for the thing to relieve it.

The very first shoe of the *Tablet* kind that ever was used, was put on at Henley-on-Thames, at my brother-in-law, Joseph May's, upon a fine blood mare of

my own; her action was so improved, that I should hardly have known her to be the same; her step became particularly extensive and free, and with no tripping, which had been her fault; the success of it for several days gave me indescribable joy and delight, as it appeared to me certain that a new era would soon arrive upon the horse world; and that a very large share of their cruel wrongs and abuses would be done away. This mare travelled with me near 50 miles a day for two days, nor were her feet in the least benumbed by it, or feverish as in common shoes. Afterwards, in the course of my experiments with her, she was shod in common shoes again, and she fell twice with me in coming out of Essex, and hurt herself very much.

And it was necessary also, in respect to the new shoe, that it should not be very expensive, as the public had been long used to cheap shoes, and however necessary others might be, would not bear it; but fortunately we have brought it to that facility of manufacture, that its expense does not much exceed the common shoe; and if some resources we are taking to procure them of cast metal should succeed, (the reader will be startled at the proposition, but it is nevertheless a well-considered truth) they will not at all exceed in price the common shoes; though one would suppose the reasonable man, where his neck and a valuable horse's knees are in danger, would not too nicely consider a trifling additional expense; for certainly a more complicated object requires more workmanship, and of course, more price.

Some have objected to the shoe, and nothing is much easier than to raise objections; they stated that it did not open exactly in the middle of the shoe, where the centre of motion ought to be; this is certainly true, but it is of no real consequence, since a little liberty to the quarters of the foot is all that is wanted; and whether obtained by a motion in the centre, or near it, is of no real moment, so it is obtained, which the use of the shoe fully proves; great advantages attend the removal of it from the centre point, which are more than a counterpoise to a small irregularity of this description. The lap joint answers the same purpose; but is soon worn out, and if the joint be defended by a thick web, it is unsightly, and liable to cause tripping. It should be recollected, that this shoe only moves in concert with the foot, when that, from pressure, is disposed to extend, that there is no spring in it, as some have apprehended, but is quite passive. If any should prefer to use the lap joint shoe, and do not care so much about duration, a flattened globe is the best figure I have yet found for the rivet head, of steel, and hardened. The principle and intention is the same in both.

As many may be anxious to know if they can be resorted to for horses that have been long shod, I may state here that I find, from more extensive experience, that my first apprehensions in this respect were groundless, as many very old horses have been lately shod with them, with the most beautiful effects; if too much relaxation is feared, it is only to limit the motion, which can be given to any degree. Even in floundered feet, where the coffin bone had sunk, they have been benefited, most unexpectedly to me, by the application of this shoe, perhaps from the freedom and ease they derive from it; whereas the common shoe, from its constraining, contracting effects, is tending to force down the conical coffin bone more strongly upon the sole.

In cases of Ring bone also, it might be naturally expected to be of great relief, and especially in preventing their formation, and cases in proof of this will be given among the testimonies.

For the *Frost* also it is found to be a sovereign remedy, almost without the aid of medicine, imparting to the frog that liberty and freedom from constraint which takes away its fretted, feverish state, and which the compression of the common shoe always induces, more or less.

Practice with it has, however, taught us, that it is necessary not to depend wholly on the shoe, in very weak, contracted feet, for the expansion; but to use a bar, or stretcher, put between the heels, or quarters of the shoe, to keep them distended, especially whilst resting in the stable; for such feet will draw the shoe in after them, and then there is little benefit from them. The gentle separation of these compressing parts from the sides of the frog, soon gives it a healthy tone, and disposes the horn to grow upon it in a remarkable manner. Sometimes, and especially where the hoof was long and weak at the heels, the compression of the frog would return in spite of the stretcher, from the last nail against which the force of distension was chiefly exerted, becoming imbedded in the horn, permitting the collapse; in this case, the horse would go lame and tender. To overcome this, we added two clips to the extremities or heels of the shoe, to press, not against the bar, but against the solid inflexural columns at the end of it, and these keeping the heels stander, and away from the frog, made the healing to be very rapid.

It promises the extinction of that dreadful disease, the contracted hoof; and one most beautiful effect of this shoe is, that in a few weeks after its application, if the old shoe had been previously much used, you see the bars recede from the sides of the frog, leaving it at its natural liberty, without any cutting; and the freedom that attends this, is delightfully felt in the

going of the horse. And in enumerating the advantages of these shoes, not only is the frog set at liberty and preserved fresh and cool, but the sole is at liberty also; and having elastic motion, throws off its flakes of superfluous growth in due time, and disencumbers itself more readily, instead of their remaining adhering to the part, and thickening upon the sole, as in the common shoe, which, without doubt, must be a great relief to the foot.

The saving to the public by such a shoe will be great and almost incalculable for horses in the army more especially, which so sooner become tender from the compression and contraction of the feet, than they are rejected, or cast, and fresh ones brought in, at expense enough. When the feet also are entirely free from pain, the horse makes more use of them, if I may be allowed the expression, and then the legs and joints suffer less, for they, in saving their feet, are using more muscular force in the way of restraint upon the legs and joints, and hence these parts become weak and fail early. Also several affections and injuries of the foot, and of the attaching apparatus of the hoof to the bone, creating diseases which have never received any proper name, are removed by it.

And *Canker* also soon gets well by keeping the bars away from the frog by using the shoe with a stretcher in it, as will be hereafter described. That ill temper and vice are many times generated in the horse by his sufferings in these respects, it is perfectly natural to believe. I have had proof of it in my own experience, and some of my testimonies will show it has not escaped others.

It is observed by the smiths that the heels grow faster with the expansion shoes, and require the knife more in paring down; that it is so, I do not speak from my own particular observation, but individuals unconnected with each other have often made the same remark: it is probable the whole hoof grows faster and becomes more succulent, by the circulation in it being less embarrassed, and all remark how pleasantly the nails drive through the hoofs that have been some time shod with the expansion shoes.

That this valuable new art, from which I am daily experiencing the most delightful results, may not be in danger by perverseness, neglect, or ignorance, to be again lost, having brought these shoes to great perfection and facility of making, I shall give the detail of their manufactory in the best way I am at present able, at the conclusion of this work, warning the public, however, against the easy and too often fatal delusion of pretended improvements, which may, instead of improvements, be only schemes long since rejected among the past experiments of the inventor;

not that I would wish to have it understood to imply that no improvement can ever be made, far from such an idea, but that too easy credulity in this respect should not be entertained.

The beauty of making these shoes, is not to touch them hardly with the file, but to let the hammer, the chisel, and the punch, execute the whole.

I have now used this shoe, at various times, for more than nine years, the recommended period of probation, "*semen pvenator is annus*," and I may say, where they have been duly and properly applied, they have been attended with universally a more extensive action of the horse, with greater ease and security from falling; and some proud feet we can now show that have been preserved in their natural form by the use of it, and frogs also truly beautiful from this mode of shoeing, and from the omission of the stamping knife, by the rules laid down.

Some gentlemen also, who are fond of horses, and of cultivating a more refined acquaintance and knowledge of them, have permitted me to add their testimonials to the same effect:

From B. Clark's Description of a New Horse Shoe.

Here follow numerous testimonials by various persons in favour of the expansion shoe, detailing the freedom and ease given to the horse's movement, and in many instances, rendering sound those which were crippled, and unsafe to ride.

REAL WILD SPORTS OF THE WEST.

Or the Wanderings of Ernest Fitzfolke.

No one, ignorant of the details of a soldier's life, can possibly form any idea of that indescribable vacuity which is the necessary accompaniment of garrison duty. Tortured on the one hand by the unrelaxing discipline of the commanding martinet, and on the other by a total absence of mental employment, the unhappy military mercenary—proudly styled "the saviour of the nation," as it were in contradiction and derision of the gorgeous "*Dieu et mon droit*," every where bespattered over his person; unwillingly wastes his time in pursuit of those sensual enjoyments alike productive of mental and physical destruction. Compelled in self-defence to associate with many who, dared he express an opinion, would be utterly repugnant to his taste, he occasionally, at the table of some coupled centurion, gulps down burning potations of an alcoholic fluid, purporting to be the undiluted juice of the grape, afterwards retreating, by way of solace, to an indifferently clothed and ill-furnished apartment, where the presiding deity sits enthroned, dressed out in all the extravagance of bad

taste, in the happy possession of an olfactory extremity from unknown causes beautifully refulgent, and which glimmering through the hissing exhalations of the tea-urn, appears more appropriate for lighting a cigar, than any other domestic purpose. Or, perhaps, determined to eclipse the coterie of a detested rival, she may have assembled around her two or three of those hapless beings of creation, termed "garrison belles," whose sole occupation consists in perambulating the streets in search of, or to keep an appointment with some of the wandering woms of military genius. Such a one may live even yet in the recollection of many, who, after having wasted her freshness in unavailing dissipation, after having fruitlessly toiled in the unproductive exertions of a ball-room,—has now recourse to her only remaining attractions, if such they may be termed,—*part answers and short petticoats.*

The "entrée" to good society is usually and very justly denied the denizens of a garrison, unless obtained by some sort of introduction, when the hospitality for the which the West of England is proverbial, is invariably shown by the surrounding families of distinction, notwithstanding they may occasionally foster the pardoned tiger, laughing hyena, and other wild beasts of the forest. In the neighbourhood of Davenport, military gentlemen are much noticed, unceasing being the exertions made to dispel the listlessness of their unvaried life, especially in regard to those who are sportsmen, or pretend to be such, a good fixture being the open sesame to the different establishments in the vicinity, and a pleasant party, even should sport be out of the question, is the never-failing consequence.

To many such had Ernest Fitzfolke, of the — regiment, formed a willing and a happy part, where reckless of the worldly cares that had surrounded him in the morning, vividly intent on momentary enjoyment, he gave the "*laissez aller*" to his buoyant festive spirit, anxious only to gain the applause of companions, or perhaps still more fortunate, to catch the approving smile of an admiring beauty. Amongst the various "re-unions" of this description, none caused him greater satisfaction than the one about to be related.

Towards the end of January in the year —, he left the barracks at Davenport, on his way to Fentöbcastle, in company of others equally fortunate in having received an invitation to that far-famed mansion of hospitality. Having started early, on learning that they had to cross the Tamar at Selish, which would occupy a considerable portion of time, they were agreeably surprised, on their arrival, to find the old ferry-boat had been superseded in its Charonic employment by a large commodious floating bridge on

claims, worked by steam, so that the passage which had formerly occupied thirty minutes, and sometimes infinitely more, depending entirely on the state of the weather, was now accomplished in five, in defiance of every opposition of wind or wave. On expressing his satisfaction when landed on the other side, he was interrupted by the sudden exclamation of the fellow holding his back, commencing a series of maledictions against the projector and subscribers to the new bridge, in the most approved nautical terms, wishing "their next trip to be their last, and that he, in conjunction with his fellow labourers in this marine vineyard, might witness the destruction of bridge, passengers, and every thing connected with it, at the moment of their simultaneous engulfment in the middle of the stream." Such an amiable prayer could not fail of attracting attention, and on inquiry it appeared the bridge had been the ruin of him and many others, who had gained their livelihood by plying across, and hitherto a sporting party at the castle had been hailed as the source of certain emolument. "But it is not his honor, God bless him, what I should wish any harm to (alluding to Mr. Coryton, of Pontilic-castle, who was the chief promoter of the undertaking,) but its them there *bullyragging stim-kinin** chaps from Ply mouth, as has done us all the mischief."

Some persons have objected to the description of the seats of noblemen and gentlemen, in the celebrated "Tour," by Nimrod, without the possibility of giving one isolated good reason; for there certainly cannot be more impropriety in detailing the when and the where a sportsman was hospitably received the night previous to hunting, than in designating where the best "entertainment" may be had for man and horse in a neighbouring town. In the latter case a certain suspicion may arise, sometimes only too well founded, and that it has been attached to one or two itinerant scribblers, is matter of unfortunate notoriety. "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*," therefore should this ever meet the eye of one whose lively imagination or tender conscience may attribute the remark as made in allusion to himself, prudence will perhaps point out the propriety of a discreet silence, if not a tacit acknowledgment of the correctness of the observation.

The seats, which the stable and kennel department of men of rank and fortune are, to a certain extent, public property, inasmuch as they are constantly submitted to public inspection, and indefinite pains is taken that each and every part should merit public approbation; it is the height of folly to imagine that remarks will not be made. Sincerely, however, it is to be hoped that the natural good temper of sportsmen is

such, that they would never inconsiderately wound the feelings of any one; and if praise cannot in justice be bestowed, ill-natured animadversion ought at any rate to be studiously withheld, since censure of this description has often caused many a well-wisher to the noble sport to withdraw altogether from a participation in it.

It was nearly dark before Fitzfulke arrived at the lodge, yet there was sufficient light for him to admire the very extraordinary attractions of the beautiful domain. Situated on a steep acclivity overhanging the Tamar, embosomed in wood, and the ground falling from it on each side, the castle frowns proudly o'er the rushing flood," altogether presenting one of the most striking scenes in the West of England, one which would do no discredit to the more romantic regions of Germany, and forcibly reminding the traveller of the site of many of the chateaux betwixt Chalon and Lyons.

As an admirer of the sublime and beautiful, he was highly gratified; but the wild spirit within him, which could not be tamed, and considering he was on a fox-hunting expedition, it was far from surprising, asked, "where are we to hunt, and how?" "The hills require something invested with all the powers of steam to ascend, and the fields are not larger than ordinary sized Turkey carpets, with banks infinitely more resembling fortifications than fences for ordinary agricultural purposes."

A stranger in this remote hunting district, he had often been present at glowing discussions on the aptitude or inaptitude of the two western counties for the grand diversion, and he had heard it lauded by those, who, in a quick thing, had never, during the whole course of their existence, been nearer than a dozen fields of bounds, and derided by others who were never half a field from them.—his curiosity was very naturally excited, and the next on the morrow (Calington new badge) being proposed a good one, he anticipated the possibility of being able to form something like a correct opinion for himself.

The morning was favorable—perhaps a little too much dew, and hardly air enough, so much so, that one or two good judges were afraid of the mists hanging on the moor, a fatal interruption to any thing like sport; but as the favourite covers could not be drawn until after twelve, hopes were entertained that every thing would work well. On cantering to cover, he was not a little pleased to find the country gradually opened, although the hills were still stiff, and the ground intersected by numerous small streams, whose wooded and steep banks offered little opposition to the hound in comparison to the hunter; but as a solace, the moors were in the distance, appearing to his

* Query.—Steam-engine.

eastern ideas inaccessible, unless the draw was beyond their first barrier. A little after ten, an hour somewhat too early, by at least thirty minutes, according to modern taste, the hounds came up with their spirited master, Mr. Philipps, and an opportunity was thus afforded of examining them minutely, before commencing their labours. On the whole, they were much undersized, and not particularly even, the majority making up in symmetry for their deficiency in size, or more correctly speaking—height. A striking difference also existing between the sexes, the ladies being far superior in point of beauty to their helpmates, all of them in the highest condition—finely drawn, and the whole pack wearing the semblance of determined mischief. The field was composed of every description of person—a host of farmers—a pretty considerable sprinkling of land-pirates, from the adjoining towns of Callington and Liskeard,—some marine horsemen from Devonport,—a multitude of officers more or less well mounted, and a strong muster of the aristocratic sportsmen of the neighbourhood, many of them evidently bearing the stamp of real "artists," appointed in such a manner, and riding animals which would have reflected no discredit on any meet in the "great shire." The hounds were thrown into a small plantation called Appledore—blank; finding afterwards in Common-wood—a very quick twenty-five minutes in cover—repeatedly headed by farmers and others, who ought to have known better, an error which was remedied by the celerity with which these hounds turned on their fox. The master at one time looked rather severe, but blood puts any huntsman in good humour. The little that Fitzfulke saw of this, enabled him to form two conclusions; first, that there were but few in the field who had the "slightest dawning of the system science;" the other far more gratifying, that he was bestriding an animal whose merits had not been exaggerated, having been kindly sequented by Mr. Coryton, who keeps two or three hunters for the junior branch of his family. On one of these he was fortunate enough to be mounted, namely, "Raven," a small, wiry, wellbred, little fellow perfect in his paces, and gentle withal, being a snaffle-bridle horse.

The ward was now given for the moors, joy and expectation beaming on the countenances of the many, whilst others, the farmers especially, requested that some great woodland might be drawn, where, if Reynard had been parchance surprised in his "sleets," he, as well as his pursuers, would have remained in that "Vollombrosa" until nightfall, with the happy certainty of changing on a fresh fox every half hour. "It es of no use," said a jolly exciseman of sixteen stone, on a long, wellbred' looking galloway, "these

here dogs go far too-be fast for them there moors. Now I was t'other day with the St. Germans Eusion. —Ah! they be the dogs—us com'ed up thicky there valleys most wonderful—driving most uncommon, and when us comed to moor, by Gor, I was the only won what could gallop with'em—and my little mare her went so, I thought surely I was on a whirlwind. Well—us cotched'un—down I was and cut off the brish, and what do 'eo think, sir?—I put'un down, and he rimmed away agin, and us never seed no more of'un. —Cunning rogue, with his eyes a-shut all the while."

They now reached the cover Cork-wood, a large copse of twenty acres on the side of a hill, elegantly fringed with gorse, the very place to gladden the heart of the most phlegmatic Nimrod at two o'clock with bounds, the wind favourable and a sufficiency to keep the streaming scent in the proper place. "Gentlemen, have the kindness to keep in the ride within the wood, if you come on this (the moor) side of the cover." "Leu in, hounds, leu in," and in an instant not one was to be seen. Stormer evincing certain favorable symptoms peculiar to himself. Several minutes were devoted to that agreeable "causerie," which, let masters of bounds say what they may, is one of the many pleasures, perhaps one of the least if that will content them, which is the accompaniment of this fascinating diversion, yet unquestionably it must be allowed to be no small gratification, the meeting with friends, who but for the allurements of a good fixture, would not have seen each other for weeks or probably months. Little parties of three or four congregate together. The politics of the day engross the elders—Repeal of the assessed taxes,—O'Connell's last letter,—and downfall of the Church and State. "How can we possibly manage to provide for younger children consistently with their station?" "As well as I shall manage without tithes," replies a dominican friar. Further on in a whispering group, close under the hedge, anxious to learn the last light bit of scandal the unending search after a prayer book, at one in the morning, in the corridor of a neighbouring chateau, or perhaps the uncounteous demeanour of a juvenile delinquent, in hot pursuit of a light beeled abigail, and in the endeavour to establish a singularly platonic correspondence, making rather too unceremonious a use of the door of a lady's chamber, which "spalancando," both are precipitated into.—Hark—a deep chop in the very centre of the cover—no cheer from the master, but a stillness like that preceding a thunder-storm, instantaneously pervades the whole field—no one moves or even speaks in a whisper, although each individual is sensibly excited. The chop is repeated twice, and the last time accompanied by a scream, wild—thrill—and persuasive. Hoick,

boick, Stormer and Riot—Yoo!, Stormer, good dog,—the old hound found him. "Look at your watch, Tre-lawney," says the Devonian, "ever eager for the burst." "Twenty minutes after one,—but we are not away yet, for the crowd on the other side of the valley will surely bend him the moment he attempts to break." "Tallish!" vacillates a huge, lubberly, red-faced chawbacon, just as his nose peeped out of a bit of gorse, and of course back he goes. "Ever-lasting confound your braying!" shrieks the Devonian; "I only wish I could jump down your throat, with a pair of razors for spurs, that I might slice you into ribbons in a couple of seconds." "Hold hard, Harris,—hold hard, he is one of the best fox-preservers in the neighbourhood.—I don't care if it was the Bishop of——." The hounds were close on him coming out, wild and staring, but are instantly stopped and got back by that judicious sportsman, Mr. Francis Glanville, always endeavouring to be of assistance to his friend Philippa, and on that account ever and anon throwing away his chance for a start. Mischievous has been done, and the hounds seem aware of it. Hark,—here a fortunate telly from the north side of the wood set matters straight for some, and crooked for others. "The moor! the moor!" sounded in every direction, and in every tone, from the " *dolce falcetto*," to the "mazurka," to the unmodulated roar of a "*brasso canterle*," and away went the major part of the field headed in their unsportsmanlike sally by a clerical master of how-woos. The fox has an intuitive notion of this, having in all probability been initiated into some of the mysteries of the chase, by the innocent struggles after fame of the above-mentioned little beagles, and turns eastward up a small rocky valley, interspersed with gorse, toward St. Evedown, having the effect of entering many of the awkward squad into this "*défilé fatal* to Cornish rashness." His point gained, he instantly turns to the left, facing, in the most daring manner, that wild region of the which Fitzfulke had heard so much, and ascending the very barrier he had eyed with such suspicion in the morning. Carytonhall, horrid in itself to an eastern sportsman, from acclivity alone, is rendered doubly so by being at the same time deep and heavy,—in this instance divulging the secrets of the multitude in an unfortunate degree. Half way up, "the whirl-wind" ceases altogether, in some measure consoled by being surrounded with a guard military and marine, which in point of numbers would have satisfied the most unreasonable demands of an autocrat. On the left, with their horses sunk to their quarters in a bog, appear two sportsmen, belonging to a somewhat sober profession, appealing for that mercy and pity the virtues of which they so forcibly preach the one day in seven, in the earnest hope it will be

extended to them on all occasions during the remaining six. In this they are for once mistaken, the merry sportsman to whom they address themselves, the well known architect, Mr. Bert of Launceston, on his celebrated gray pony, smilingly replying, "Gentlemen, it is quite true I am for church and state, but when a flying fox is on foot, the church must take care of itself. 'Every one for himself,' as the saying is, you know the rest, gentlemen; at any other time I should be happy and proud to serve you;" and he leaves them alone with their glory. Farther on, a marine "*débatant*," having hitherto steered his horse with a superabundant degree of caution, suddenly lets loose. "Ryall told me," says he, "if I would only hold him very, very hard for the first ten minutes, I might take what liberty I pleased, and I have now pulled at him enough to snap a hamper for twelve minutes and a half, two minutes and thirty seconds beyond time, by my own watch, so I shall now make play;" which he does with a vengeance, "*brigitte schis*," and the poor brute already staggering, having carried his rider on his mouth ever since the find, shortly after puts his foot in a deep rut, terminating, with a heavy fall, the career of his aquatic sportsman. The pace still continues, rendering it a most afflicting moment for the cherubim and seraphim, who were crying piteously in all directions; one arch-cherub in particular, with rubicund face, flowing locks and cerulean neckcloth, streaming with a perspiring essence of most unathletic odour, on a huge waggon-horse, with legs long as the figure given for him; now almost as immovable as his brother cherub, on one of the monuments of a parish church-yard. The hill is gained, and Fitzfulke saw extended before him the wild moors of the West,—desolation and the desert:

"Oh that the desert were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spot for my retirement,
That I might all forget the human race,
And living so, one, love but only hear."

Here the desert assuredly appears, but nature must have surpassed her usual boundary of delicacy and decorum in furnishing the "*fair spirit*" with a superabundant supply of the hirsute covering of Esau, to enable her to withstand the rigour of this inclement district. Still it was grand and majestic, nothing disturbing the solitude of this western wild but the notes of the fox-hounds or the occasional scream of a startled curlew, amazed at the violation of her territory, and evincing, by an unnatural tameness, how unfrequent were the visits of man.

On—on—they go at a rattling pace to the Cheese-wring, the hounds running straight over the Torr and the field skirting its base. But what a change has taken place since the start. The cholera amongst the troops of the golden footed King of Ava, could not

have made more havoc than the pack did this day amongst the ranks of these inspiring Negroes. A momentary check ensues amidst the fastnesses of the Torr, but the period of anxiety is of short duration, terminating in a crash only similar to the first commingling shrieks of a disturbed flock of sea birds in one of the caves of the northern coast. All description falls immeasurably short of giving an adequate idea of the startling effect caused by the cry of hounds, under the circumstances above alluded to. It must be witnessed to be conceived, for the sounds wildly beautiful rushing in the air many, many feet immediately above, create a sensation impossible to be correctly defined; that of pleasure, mixed with a certain degree of involuntary surprise at the unnatural and unearthly effect.

Down—down the fox comes, tumbling over the rocks and leaping from one to the other with extraordinary activity, effecting by this means a very good start; for the hounds, rendered over anxious by the view, crossing and jostling each other among the rocks, lose the advantage they would otherwise have derived in the plain. Held hard—hold hard exclaims Mr. Phillips, addressing himself to Mr. Nattle, a very gentlemanly yeoman, on a horse apparently thorough-bred, always on the look out for a start, and sometimes obtaining it rather unfairly, for hounds. However, when it is certain the pace, the real pace, and nothing but the pace, is about to commence, vain is the endeavour to prevent men determined to go as long as they can, not to take any and every advantage; and in justice it must be stated, the brilliant performer in question, perhaps from a consciousness of occasionally meriting it, takes a quiet ride in the most good humoured manner.

Away—away they stream over the centre of the moor, leaving "Kilmar" to the right, scent broadest high and the pace more than good. Hitherto the powers of the hunter had been chiefly confined to the gallop, with the exception of a few scrambles over some banks in the vale,—now they are about to undergo a more severe test over a high moor stone fence, firm and immovable, leaning rather outwards, with a strip of turf a foot wide on the top; the most wilful cranner, on sixteen hands, not being able to discern what was on the other side. Fitzfulke had gone well in the eastern provinces, had distinguished himself through the Market Harborough country, and had glanced over many a yawning ravine in the pursuit of the Indian boar, nevertheless this wall was more than an ordinary puzzle; but being the only representative of his Majesty's forces, all the others being left far, far behind, he was resolved to maintain his place with honour. It was clearly supposed to be a rasper, for the field wavered

in approaching it, each man looking to the right and left for a good place. "Here's your mark, King William," exclaims the Devonian, "go at it like lightning;" and Trooper and Stanislas, merely perching on the top, landed well on the other side, the descent being comparatively trifling. Fitz went at it like a meteor, but collected, and to his surprise his gallant little animal sprang to the top without the slightest mistake, sailing off in high form. "Well done, sir stranger, from whatever land thou mayst come," most unceremoniously shouts the fox-hunter, Rough and Ready, shaking on high a thoughtless and pre-eminently ragged whip; "I honour thee from the crown of thy head to the sole of thy foot." The blood rushed to Fitzfulke's heart, for he knew the praise came from one who had no guile, one who would equally and as fearlessly have rated their Graces of Beaufort and Cleveland, if either of them had been guilty of an act not in strict accordance with his notions of fox-hunting. To his great surprise he now beheld the master of the hounds immediately to his left, and several hounds, having taken the wall lower down as it came to him. As yet he had only remarked the abilities of his horse, Foster, through the deep, carrying something more than fifteen stone, but he had still to learn his astonishing powers, and the unflinching determination of the rider. On—on—on—no symptom of a check, and the drop down over the fence will be a trial of wind, leggit and nerve. Over goes Rough and Ready, apostrophising his horse with a scriptural quotation. Our hero, making up his mind for a header, still charges gallantly, and Raven slightly touching the top bucks out, landing simultaneously on all fours. "Te Deum laudamus, with a Leicestershire flyer unaccustomed to this kind of work, nothing could have saved us."

The field had by this time become more than select; to the left of hounds are Messrs. Phillips—Coryton—Arthur—Harris—Treby and Fitzfulke—to the right—Messrs. Charles Trelawney, on his Patriot mare—Sir William Molesworth, on Conrad—Leach, Francis Glenville, and Nattle, no other person having a chance. Immediately before is a long, narrow, marsh or morass covered with rushes, descending gradually from a ridge on the right. Through it the hounds dash with increased energy, heads up and stems down, but coming out on the other side wild and without scent. Heick—heick, heick—Cora and Vaultress having turned short in the middle of the rushes, struggling through it and racing for blood. They come now to the ridges, beyond was a small valley or rather undulation of the plain, with a cluster of rocks half a mile distant, at the further extremity. Yonder he goes under the wall, cries Charles Trelawney, whose glance is

always directed forward to see what blessings or what misfortunes the fortune of the chase may strew in his path, and the maddening rush immediately commences—each, headlong and furious, forcing his high encouraged animal to the very utmost of his ability. No gorse, no brushwood, not a bit of heather to shelter him, the wild animal is conscious he is in the presence of his pursuers, and only to trust to his own powers to gain the strong hold before him. Three couple of hounds instantly came away from the rest—Nosegay and Wisdom (Benafet) Fiddler—Frolic—Bluesman and Ransom (B. Graham). They gain on him. Wisdom and Frolic are the first to lose their ground, Nosegay leading, and the three hounds contesting it inch for inch. Thus they continue. Will he save himself? No—yes—he has got to the rock—the bitch not two yards from him—he springs upon it staggering. Fatal, fatal moment. Nosegay's fangs are buried deep in the sinews of his back, and both fall headlong backwards into the body of the prick. Whoa, whoa. Fifty-six minutes and no mistake.

ASCHA.

NIGHTS AT OAKLEIGH OLD MANOR-HALL.

Soon as Apollo plies the shafts of morn,
We weed, with single gun, or hunter's horn,
To river, meadow, forest, fens, or moor,
And when the fields are won, the victor's o'er.
We tell, with scraps, o'er gleaming cups, of all
Our day-dream deeds, in the old MANOR-HALL.

79. HAVING ascertained the proper quantity and description of powder, shot, and wadding, requisite for charging, proceed to charge as follows. Look into the pivot, and if any copper remain in it, or it be clogged with the lead or refuse of the powder, as will sometimes happen in wet weather, open it with a sharp pointed knife, a pin, or a pricker; then place a fresh cap on the pivot, which will become fastened on your letting down the hammer upon it, and will not fly off with any sudden jerk or the concussion occasioned by firing the other barrel. Keep the barrels perpendicular while you pour in the powder, so that as little as possible may adhere to the interior: shake the gun slightly once against the ground: push down a thick piece of wadding firmly and tightly, but do not ram it. When you put in the shot, shake the barrel perpendicularly three times to make the charge lie even and solid: then push down a thin piece of wadding upon it.

80. When charging a double barreled gun, scrape a portion of the leading from the second barrel, by rubbing the thick end of the ramrod down the inside, and press down the leading on the wadding. This will prevent the charge in the second barrel from stirring when the first barrel is fired.

81. When you have discharged only one barrel of

a double gun, by way of caution, let down the hammer of the lock on the other side, and feel with the ramrod whether the charge in the other barrel has moved. In case the charge has shifted, press down a piece of old newspaper three-fold upon it.

82. On your arrival at the shooting ground, flash off three-fourths of a charge of powder from each barrel. By so doing you will expel the damp. The barrel should be dry and warm when charged, nothing is so injurious to powder as damp. Having flashed off a powder, charge without loss of time.

83. During the day, in the field, observe the same rate as at starting, by charging immediately after each shot.

84. When flashed with success, depressed by ill-luck or otherwise excited, charge very deliberately and cautiously, as, under these circumstances, you are very liable to make mistakes which are not only inconvenient but dangerous.

85. When you are furnished with a fowling-piece mounted to your liking, never shoot with any other than the one which suits you. Every sportsman before taking out a new fowling-piece, should practise firing at a mark and at various distances—to enable him to judge for himself at what lengths he will be able to bring down his game, and with what quantity and description of powder, shot, and wadding, that object is best attained.

86. In the event of your having a strange gun put into your hands, and you are ignorant of the quantum of charge it requires, divide an ounce of powder into seven parts, by one of which you may regulate the measure on your flash (charge with the measure brimming full), and use an ounce and a half of shot. For want of other wadding, tear up a newspaper, use it five-fold on the powder and three-fold on the shot. Of course these directions are only to be regarded when you have not an opportunity for making experiments or better arrangements.

87. Pour a few additional grains of powder into the second barrel of a double gun, over and above the regular charge.

88. When a bird rises near you, fix your eye upon it until it is fifteen yards distant from you, then throw your gun up quickly to your shoulder, shut your left eye, and look straight down the rim or sight-plate until you have brought the breast, the sight, and the bird, in a line. The bird will be about twenty or twenty-five yards off by the time you have perfected your aim. Do not continue following the bird after having once brought the gun to bear upon it. Keep your eye wide open—be deliberate—but the very moment you cover the object, fire. A deal of this, but not all; any one who has the use of his limbs and no defect in his sight,

can do; but few persons can perform the last operation, simple as it may appear, scientifically. It is the finger that errs, the hand ever follows the eye; they should act simultaneously, not suffering the least interval of time to elapse between the aim and the pulling of the trigger. Our life upon it, this is the universal error. The eye is true, the judgment of the distance and allowance accordingly is correct, the barrel is properly elevated, the object is within the range, but ere the hammer falls there is a momentary pause; your piece is stationary, the object is on the move—you are too late! If you wink, or flinch, or start, from trepidation or anxiety, you will shoot above the object; if you pause but for an instant after you cover the object, however slight the check, your shot falls below or behind the mark. There is, however, a something more than the mechanical system to be acquired; nerve, presence of mind, coolness, and decision, must be combined with a knowledge of shooting; or the mere science—the artificial and acquired part—will avail nothing. The habit of missing seldom arises from ignorance of the use of a fowling-piece, but frequently from excitement, trepidation, anxiety, want of command of temper, want of self-confidence, absence of mind, the effects of a previous night's debauch, or some other cause operating on the nervous system. All these should be guarded against as far as circumstances will admit, and whatever means seem best calculated to restore a calm state of mind and firmness, should be resorted to. It sometimes happens that a good shot will miss half a dozen times in succession, and cannot account for it; but, in most instances, his want of success may be traced to some of the foregoing sources. The main cause is often overlooked, and the gun or powder condemned, when the fault rests with the sportsman.

89. This and the following hint are superadded for the benefit of the juvenile sportsman on his first turning out. The best time to learn to shoot is the early part of September, when birds are tame and abundant. Take out only one dog—a slow, stumpy, old dog; and be accompanied by a friend or keeper. When the dog points, cock your gun, and as the birds rise, look steadily at them. If they be more than twenty-five paces distant, or there be any obstruction, let them go. If they present a fair mark—make your selection—a single bird—and shoot coolly at it. During the first fortnight, do not shoot at any birds but such as are pointed before being flushed, and use only the left barrel of a double gun; leave practising with the second barrel to a future day.

90. If you do not feel collected, nothing will contribute more to remove any nervous feeling than reducing the quantity of charge. One drachm and a half

of powder, avoirdupois weight, one ounce of shot No. 7, and very slight wadding, will be a sufficient charge, your shots being made at between fifteen and twenty-five paces distance.

91. Many good shots keep both eyes open when taking aim. This may be excellent for snap shots at short distances, and is perhaps to be recommended to sportsman who shoot chiefly on preserves or in cover; but great doubts may be entertained of the accuracy of an aim so taken at the distance of fifty or sixty paces. The grouse shooter will do well to close the left eye; and this way of taking aim seems most advisable to the general sportsman, for you must not get into the habit of sometimes closing one eye and at other times keeping both eyes open, while taking aim. You must stick to one system.

92. You will do well whilst learning, never to shoot directly at the body of game, on foot, or on the wing. Take a head, the legs, or a wing, if within twenty yards. When further off, make some allowance according to the distance and speed of the object moving. Take the head of a bird rising or crossing, the legs of a bird flushed on an eminence and moving downwards from you, a wing of a bird flying from you in an oblique direction. Take the head of a hare, in whatever way it may be moving. The same rules hold good when the object is more than twenty paces distant from you, making allowance for the speed. Thus, for a partridge crossing, the allowance of aim before it with a detonator, at twenty paces will be one inch, at thirty paces two inches, at forty paces three inches, at fifty paces five inches, at sixty paces seven inches. Half this allowance will be proper for an object moving in an oblique direction. When an object moves directly from you, at more than twenty paces distance, shoot a little over it. Learn to shoot high enough, you will rarely shoot over a bird. If a bird or a hare is coming towards you, do not aim at it as it approaches you, but wait until it turn or pass you, then fire instantly.

93. When a covey or brood rises, fix your eye on one bird and shoot at that alone. Do not be diverted from it by other birds rising nearer to you while you are bringing your gun up, unless the one you first set your eye upon be decidedly out of reasonable distance, so as to render the chance of killing exceedingly doubtful. By observing this rule, you are not only more certain of bringing down your game, but will more frequently kill the old birds—a desideratum for two reasons; first, because you in all probability may divide the covey, which being done, every sportsman knows it is very easy to bag a few brace; and secondly, because the old birds make a better show in the game bag.

94. The practised shot, when at a proper distance, will sometimes, though unsportsmanlike, fire at a covey



W. Crockett

immediately as they rise, before they get fairly on the wing, and bring down two or three birds without aiming at any individual bird—and sometimes he will make a shot by flanking a covey, the birds being on the wing come upon him suddenly, and make a simultaneous wheel; he takes them on the turn, when, for a moment and but for a moment, half the covey are in a line, and flows them rank and file. The novice should much better stick to the old plan, and single out a bird. These are tricks allied to poaching, and almost as reprehensible as shooting at birds on the ground, which is nothing less than high treason, unless you are on your own land and plead your right to do what you will with your own—the prerogative of an Englishman!

95. The extreme distance beyond which a partridge ought not to be fired at from the first barrel, should not exceed fifty paces when the bird is crossing—forty-five when going direct from you. You may risk a shot with the second barrel five paces farther.

96. The extreme distance beyond which a grouse ought not to be fired at from the first barrel, should not exceed sixty paces when the bird is crossing—fifty-five when moving from you. Five paces more may be allowed the second barrel.

97. The extreme distance at which a pheasant or woodcock may be shot at, on open ground, is the same as that allowed for the partridge. In cover, a shot should seldom be made at more than thirty or thirty-five paces distance.

98. The extreme distance at which a snipe may be shot at, is about thirty-five or forty paces.

99. The extreme distance at which wild fowl should be shot at, from a common sized fowling-piece, charged as before directed for wild fowl, may be about sixty paces, if rising and presenting their backs to you; but not more than thirty-five paces if coming towards you, and fifty paces if flying across or above you.

100. The extreme distance at which a hare crossing may be shot at, is forty-five paces; but when going direct from you, thirty paces.

101. Of course much game may occasionally be killed at longer distances; but beyond these distances more game is wounded than killed, even by the most skilful sportsman. To fire long shots when your charge is not proportioned to the distance, is needless barbarity.

102. The distances at which game is most easily and most certainly killed, are perhaps as follow. Hares, pheasants, red-grouse, black-game, and wild-fowl, at twenty-five paces; partridges and cocks at twenty paces; rabbits and snipes at fifteen paces. Whenever you have an opportunity make your shots at these distances.

103. A shot may always be made further off at a

bird or hare crossing, than at one coming to you or going from you.

104. When a bird rises almost out of range, fire the right barrel at it; but whenever game is flushed near you, use the left barrel first. Make this an invariable rule until one of the barrels becomes very foul, when you should, by all means, use the one least clogged with lead first.

105. For the comfort and convenience of the sportsman, an old pair of boots or shoes are to be recommended in preference to new ones. The upper leathers ought to be strong, and the soles nearly an inch thick. It will be found much easier to walk in boots with soles of this description, than with lighter ones.

106. To make your boots waterproof and to fit easily when new, get them made a few months before wanted, and immediately on their being made wear them an hour or two a day during the course of a week, rubbing them every night with fish oil (to be obtained from the curriers). Leave off wearing them, and keep them in a dry room until the season, rubbing them weekly with dubbing (a mixture of tallow and fish oil, also used by the curriers). During the season, rub them with fish oil every night after wearing them before they become dry; and whenever you leave off wearing them for a day or two, smear them thickly with dubbing, but do not fill the crevices, for what improves the leather has a tendency to rot the material with which it is sewed. This is the simplest and best mode of preserving, softening, and rendering leather waterproof. Boots that have been treated in this manner for some time become quite impervious to water, they are always most liable to imbibe moisture the first season. A strong pair of boots will last three seasons, and often four, and they may sometimes be made to last even longer with due care. An old pair well seasoned, though covered with patches, is far preferable to a new pair. Shooting boots should be made so strong as to be inconvenient to the wearer at first, until after being made wet or softened with oil or grease. You will find it very irksome to walk long over stiff land, fallow fields, or heath, in boots or shoes of a lighter description than here recommended.

ODE TO WILLIAM CROCKFORD, Esq.

With a Portrait

"The Play—The Play's the Thing!"—HAMLET.

"Meeting a Sceler!"—THOMAS BORN.

HAIL Crockford! Turfite—Castor—King
Of the green board and magic ring,—
Prince of the midnight matches!

Prime Minister of dicing sport!
Ambassador at Fortune's court,—
Without Disputes!

There's Parson I—g keeps a Hell,
Which serves his darkened purpose well,
And makes Last Man his debtor:—
There's Philpots makes an empty rout—
He's a good man, there's not a doubt,
But you're a Better!

I've often pray'd it of the gods,
That you would lay me "Copious odds,"—
Such words will oft with Bland be:—
You make good boys,—make one for me,—
Through the best horse,—or Ass you see,—
You understand me!

In early life, what chance declared
Your Life should with sure chance be shared?—
Law—Arms—the Sea were baffled:—
No Seven's the wait—Fate banged the box,
Giving Life's Table hollow knocks,—
When you were raffled!

No "deuce, see,—out!" were called, 'tis clear,—
By Fate's infallible Croupier:—
"A Nick!"—And his dark eyes glisten'd;
Whits named,—Luck saw that you were good,
Hazard and Goodluck Sponsors stood,
And you were christen'd!

The Army—and the Church to you,
Offering the cloth of signal hue,
Paid each its fair dower;
Your eyes gazed well from cloth to cloth,
And greedily admiring both,
Chose *Rouge et Noir*!

No regular trade your wealth insures,
Chance-customers alone are yours,—
And very well they drop in
Lord! when they deal with you,—they spend
A fortune on their pleasant Friend,—
And finish shopping!

Oh! when you've run your race—I'd lay
A good round sum,—ay,—play or pay,—
If bets were fair upon it:—
No slave of chance,—no Fortune's Serf,—
So matchless is beneath the Turf;
No,—see upon it!

REVELLER.

ON BREAKING POINTERS AND SETTERS.

SIR,—Having observed in your notices to correspondents, a few months ago, a wish from a young sportsman, that some proficient in the art would favour him, through the medium of your Magazine, with some information on the subject of breaking the pointer or setter, I hope one or other of your more able correspondents would have given you some letters on the subject; none, however, have yet appeared, and being always willing as much as in my power to contribute to the assistance of the young sportsman, I send you the following hints on the subject, which I hope will prove acceptable.

Dog breaking is an art very little understood, and still less practised, by any but a keeper. Gentlemen who shoot merely for the sake of shooting, and who care very little how their dogs are broken, consider it a tool only fit for a keeper. They are content if their dog will merely point and back: and willingly give five guineas to the breaker, who makes them believe that theirs is the only good dog in the country, unless he should chance to have one himself for sale. But the real sportsman sees the affair in a different light, half his pleasure in shooting consists in having well broken dogs, and he would any day prefer losing a brace of birds to seeing his dogs behave badly.

I should certainly recommend every young sportsman to break his own dogs, they will always obey him much better, they will consider him their only master, and he will then know their tempers and dispositions. He seldom has more than one or two to break at a time, and consequently he can pay more attention to them than if he had more. The keeper goes into field with a dozen or more dogs, perhaps all of different tempers. He makes no difference between them, uses his whip indiscriminately, instead of coaxing some and chastening others, as their dispositions require; and the consequence is that half the dogs broken by keepers are good for nothing.

No one should ever attempt to break a dog who has not patience and perseverance. A young breaker naturally expects to see great improvement at every lesson, whereas a dog often forgets one day what he learnt the day before. This certainly is mortifying, but nothing can be done at once. However, with perseverance he will soon see improvement, and the first few lessons over, the dog begins to perceive something is meant, and, if properly attended to at first, the remaining lessons are very little trouble.

The first great point is to ascertain the dog's temper, as many good dogs have been spoiled by their tempers not having been properly consulted at first. There

are some dogs with which nothing can be done but by repeated chastisement, and again others who cannot bear the least flogging; great caution, therefore, is necessary till his temper is thoroughly understood.

A dog is an animal of wonderful sagacity, he possesses very strong reasoning powers, soon understands his master's wishes, and, if properly treated, will show a cheerfulness in executing them. Make a companion of him, always take him out with you in your walks, and, above all things, make a point of feeding him yourself. Never suffer him to have a will of his own, you cannot both be masters, and if he once perceives that he is the master, you had much better give up breaking at once. Be careful not to let his lessons be too long at first, or he will perhaps take a dislike to them, and not learn half so quick as with short lessons often repeated.

I shall say nothing about the different breeds of dogs, as enough has already been written by abler persons than myself, but confine my letters merely to the pointer and setter. There is little doubt but that all dogs with immense trouble might be made to point. A dog does not always point because he scents the object, he often sees it and will then make a good point. Greyhounds will sometimes make as good a point as a pointer, if by chance they see a hare in a bush; and it is by no means uncommon to see a terrier point at a moorhen or water rat. I do not mean that either the greyhound or terrier would keep the point, it is only a sort of preparation before they make the spring, which, no doubt, might with great pains be rendered steady.

As the breaker's success depends almost entirely on the choice of the breed, he should be careful how he chooses his puppy. Well bred dogs are half broken when first taken into the field. The setter is in many cases to be preferred to the pointer; for instance, to those who shoot often he is invaluable, on account of his being able to stand so much more work than the pointer; for cover or for grouse shooting he is also to be preferred, as his scent is much better for recovering a wounded bird, and in the moors the shooting is so difficult that a pointer is soon knocked up. He, however, requires a great deal of water, and is much more difficult to break.

The colour, in my opinion, is of very little consequence, good dogs may be found of all colours. Be careful, in choosing him, to examine his feet well; never have a dog with wide sprawling feet, they will soon tire, and are constantly cracking; they should be small, round, and hard.

I would never keep a dog chained up unless he were kept solely for a yard dog, for which purpose a pointer should never be used; keep him in a place large

enough for him to have exercise, warm as well as airy. We should hear very seldom of the distemper were all sportsmen to adopt this plan, and keep their dogs clean.

At from eight to eighteen months he may be taken into the field; I would not begin too soon, a great deal however may be done before this. A dog is never too young to be taught obedience. Much trouble and useless flogging would be saved were every breaker to let his dogs know that he is their master, before he took them into the field. The fewer words that are spoken at each lesson the better, and never be too lavish either in punishment or praise. I would advise his name to be as short as possible, as Bounce, Spot, &c. never more than one syllable; but if two, not to end in o, or he will not distinguish sufficiently between toho and his own name.

A well bred dog will always begin to hunt sooner than those of an inferior breed; do not, however, be too hasty in forming a conclusion, as many good dogs have been turned off as good for nothing, which, had their breaking been attended to, would have made capital pointers.

The first lesson, and the one on which the breaker's success chiefly depends, is that of teaching the dog to drop at the word down, this must be done before he is taken into the field. Tie a strong cord to his neck, about eighteen yards long, and peg one end into the ground. Then make the dog crouch down, with his nose between his front feet, calling out, in a loud voice, down. As often as he attempts to rise pull him to the ground, and repeat the word down each time. When he lies perfectly quiet while you are standing by him, walk away, and if he attempts to follow you, walk back and make him down again, giving him a cut or two with the whip. This lesson must be repeated very often, and will take some trouble, before it is properly inculcated. When once learnt it is never forgotten, and if properly taught in the beginning will save an infinity of trouble in the end. He ought never to be suffered to rise until touched by the hand. This lesson should be practised before his meals, and he will perform it much better as he expects his food, and never feed him till you are perfectly satisfied with his performance. After you have been flogging him, always part friends, and never let him escape while you are chastising him, at least, if he does, do not pursue him, as if he sees (which he soon will) that he is the quickest runner of the two, all discipline will be at an end.

He may then be taught to back, i. e. to come behind you at the word back. These two lessons must be thoroughly learned before he is taken into the field.

You may take him into the field either alone or with

another steady dog. I should recommend one old steady dog to be taken out with him at first, no more. To save trouble, never let him look at any domestic animals; thrash him severely if he ever runs sheep, for if he once tastes mutton, the only remedy is a rope. He will most likely, when a puppy, take to running chickens; he may, however, be cured of this if he is well punished for it at an early age. At first, in the field, he may be suffered to do just as he pleases, in fact to run complete riot. The first thing he will notice will most likely be larks, or other small birds, as they rise more frequently than partridges; these he will chase most eagerly at first, till he finds he has no chance to catch them. If partridges rise, of course he is more excited; and finding a hare has legs like himself, he will chase it more eagerly than birds, and not give up the chase as long as he sees the hare. He will in time become more cautious, and when he comes upon the scent will pause, as if going to spring, finding that is his only chance of catching the bird. Be sure not to check him till he has been out a few times, or he will be rendered shy, and when spoken to he will draw off his point and run behind you, a thing very much to be feared, particularly with shy dogs. When the old dog makes a point, call out *take* and hold out your hand, approach him steadily, and if the young one runs in (a thing he will most likely do at first), hold up your hand to him, and call out *take* again. If he pays no attention to this, the whip must be used. He will soon become familiar to this, and in a little time will be quite steady.

He may then be taken out alone, and if he springs any birds without taking notice of them, take him to the spot where they rose, and calling out *take*, give him a good stroke or two with your whip. If he appears too eager, call out to him to *take heed*; and if he *rakes*, i. e. runs with his nose close to the ground, cry out *hold up*; and if he still persists in it, the muzzle peg must be used. At first he had better be hunted with a cord, which is called the thrash cord, it will be useful if he needs chastisement, and when he attempts to spring his game. The cord should be about ten yards in length, shorten it as he becomes tired. I should never recommend a dog to be shot at. Some persons will fire at a dog for running hares, this is a very bad plan, for besides the risk you run of killing or wounding your dog severely, he will sometimes be so frightened as always afterwards to dread the sight of a gun. Some dogs will be frightened at the sound of a gun. The best plan to make them used to it is to fire a gun or pistol while they are being fed, and they will soon like the sound. Some sportsmen let their dog fetch the dead bird, and make him *down charge* when the bird is missed. This is very well if you can

always make him keep to it, but the dog is too apt to run in always, whether the bird is killed or not, which may create a great deal of mischief by his springing birds.

February and March are the best months for breaking dogs, as then the birds are pairing, and lie better, and being in pairs are found more frequently than if they were in covies. April is too late, as the birds then begin to lay.

Never flag a dog for a mistake; the best dogs will often make them, make him sensible of it, and speak to him in an angry tone, so that he may not commit it twice.

The less noise that is made the better. The human voice will very often spring birds at a long distance. I would always try what holding up the hand or throwing a clod at him would do before I spoke. Although excessive punishment should never be administered, yet no fault, however small, should be passed over without reproof, and always reward him (not too lavishly) for any good conduct.

When he has become tolerably steady, and learnt to come in to the call and to drop to the hand, he must be taught to range and quarter his ground; a thing which is seldom seen in perfection. On some good brisk morning choose a nice piece of ground, where you are likely to find. Take care to give him the wind, i. e. to let him have the wind blowing in his face, wave your hand with "*hey on good dog*," and let him run off to the right hand to the distance of about eighty yards. Call him in, and, by another wave of the hand let him go off the same distance to the left. Walk straight forward with your eye always on him. Go on and let him keep crossing you from right to left, and vice versa calling him in when at the limit of his range. This is a difficult lesson, and requires great nicety in teaching. Never let him hunt the same ground twice over. Always have your eye on him, and watch every motion. Be careful not to allow him to break fence, i. e. to leave the field you are in, as he must never be trusted out of your sight.

When this lesson is learnt, on some good scenting morning early in the season you may take the field. He may, perhaps, find; at first, very likely, he will be too eager and spring his game; make him *down*, and taking him to the place where the birds rose, chide him with, "*Steady—how dare you!*" he will then be more cautious. If possible kill the first three or four shots. Directly the bird is down he will most likely rush in. Call out directly, *Down charge*, and if he does not obey give him a stroke or two with the whip. Take the bird from him, let him see it, and even at first play with it a little, and then put it in your bag. He will soon become fond of the sport, and his lead-

ness will increase with every bird that is killed. Every time you fire, whether you kill or miss, make him "down charge," and never allow him to rise till you have loaded (unless you wish him to retrieve a wounded bird, when he must down charge only, when the bird is dead).

If you should miss or wound a hare, you will have great difficulty in preventing him from chasing it. The best broken dogs, and those which are often steady at birds, sometimes cannot be restrained from running hares; you must, however, call him in with *ware chaze*, and if he does not attend, wait patiently for him, and he will soon come slinking in with his tail between his legs, conscious of his fault. Secure him and give him a sound thrashing, calling out *ware chaze* in a loud voice. If this is repeated as often as he commits the fault, he may in time be broken of it.

Never use spaniels and pointers together, and I would never advise pointers to be used for wood-shooting; a thing that is often practised. Make as little noise as possible while out, for birds hear the human voice at a great distance, besides which, you puzzle your dog by speaking too often. As a general rule, I would never make use of the voice when a sign would answer the purpose.

I have, in the preceding observations, endeavoured, in as plain and easy a manner as possible, to lay down the rules of dog-breaking. Many persons, I am aware, scarcely break their dogs at all; they take them out when young with their old dogs, and if well bred they may learn to point, to back, and to quarter their ground in a slovenly manner. Some persons, on the other hand, make a great show, and with a whip stuck out of one of their shooting coat pockets, and a whistle tied to their button hole, go about tobing and down charging, as if the whole system of dog-breaking consisted in being able to call out tobo and crack a whip. A little perseverance, a tolerable share of patience, and a good temper, are half the battle in training a dog; with these the young breaker may enter the field with every prospect of success, which I most cordially wish him.

Yours truly,
Tomo.

THE RIVERS OF BURGUNDY AND FRANCHE COMTE.

Your Frenchman is but a sorry angler. He is gifted with neither skill, patience, nor perseverance. Possessing the finest streams, flowing through scenery proverbially beautiful; yet has France never pro-

duced its Walton.* There is not a single original treatise on angling in the language. Art, which in that country, generally carries to the highest pitch of excellence whatever conduces to the enjoyment or amusements of life, has entirely neglected the manufacture of fishing tackle. The only rods I ever observed in the hands of the natives are those long taper reeds that grow upon the banks of the Rhene, at some distance below Lyons. Neither has a Frenchman any idea of proportioning the strength or fineness of his tackle to the size and nature of the fish of which he is in search. Clumsy hooks, large as those on which salmon flies are usually tied, answer all purposes; and a dead minnow, or that species of rank muddy worm, to which an Englishman never resorts until he has consumed all the rest of his stock, constitutes his only bait. These he slashes into the water with a noise and violence, that would have made old Quack's gray locks stand erect, with horror; allowing him to remain upon the bottom, until chance, or the approach of one of the very few fish accustomed to feed in that position, produces a nibble. The entire man, his toggery, equipment and all, are a practical libel on the sport; and I am inclined to believe the great English Lexicographer had a Frenchman in his eye, when he defined the word "angler" to be "a stick and a string, with a worm at one end and a fool at the other." Had the Doctor, during his Highland Tour,† encountered some plaid girl mountaineer on the shores of Loch Ness or Loch Oich, engaged for more than an hour in killing a forty pound salmon, with a rod of eighteen, and a line of ninety feet, he certainly had spoken less contemptuously of one of the manliest and most exhilarating of all rustic amusements. But to return to our French friend. Should his morning's diversion prove successful, he crams his weary prey into the red bag, with which, tied over his shoulder, *à la tailleur*, like a sword belt, he swaggers off, pipe in mouth, to finish the day with the more congenial pastimes of the billiard table and wine shop.

If angling be thus imperfectly understood, they

* There is an original English copy of this work in the Public Library of Egen, dated, 1655-66. It appears to have been new when presented, as the binding though antique, is in excellent condition, and the leaves when I discovered it, were still sticking together from the use used by the binder in marbling them. As the provincial French are extremely inaccurate respecting English literature, the volume probably had never been opened before for upwards of a century and a half, and it is difficult to conceive how a work of that description should be found there at all. The library and the building containing it, formerly belonged to the Jesuits. It may, therefore, have been brought over by one of that body, whose intercourse with England in the reign of Charles II was notoriously frequent. We possessed a sight of the volume in each of our sporting friends as are labouring under the influence of the *Malin*.

† Vide Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, 1st edition.

are still less skilled in the fabrication and use of the "nice dissembled fly." With the exception of new and then a solitary individual who has been initiated into the art and mystery, by some wandering Englishman, these are unknown. Sterne observes on one occasion, "every thing is good for something;" and this ignorance of the natives, has, in many laughable instances, proved very advantageous to me. Near Dijon in Burgundy, is a small river called the Suzon, flowing through a stupendous and singularly romantic mountain pass, the Val de Suzon. This stream has the reputation of producing the most finely flavoured trout in France: they are indeed of a very beautiful colour, and, though small, exceedingly numerous. With a May fly in its season, (which, in this warm climate, commences at least a month earlier than in England,) and at other times, with the yellow dun, and a Welch fly called the corky hand, three or four dozen may be caught upon alluring fishing. As the Suzon is only ten miles from Dijon, these trout are in constant demand for the tables of the numerous French nobles and gentlemen who constantly reside in that pretty city. The river accordingly amodite or farmed out. One evening about sunset, while busily engaged on its banks, my attention was attracted by the barking of a pointer dog, and on looking round, I perceived a little gentleman bustling towards me, with a game bag at his back, and a double barrel (a Frenchman would seem to dispise a single gun, I never yet saw one in use) on his arm. A low bow, a doffing of the beanie, and the never failing "excusez moi, Monsieur," prefaced the intelligence the river was rented, that he was the proprietor, and in short, I could not be permitted to angle there. Monsieur, rejoined I, with an obeisance even more profound than his own, and handing him my pair of flies, you will perceive these hooks are unbaited, without either worms or minnow, how can I catch your trout? "The fact is, Sir, we Englishmen are odd fellows, as I dare say you before know; there is no disputing about taste; I, like many of my countrymen, have a passion for amusing myself by fogging the water as you now see, with a stick and a string." "Ah! Ah!" exclaimed the little Gaul, eyeing me from head to foot, and grinning until his eyes overflowed, "C'est toute autre chose ça!" Monsieur is at liberty to amuse himself after that fashion, whenever, and as long as he pleases. So saying, he wished me a very pleasant evening's pastime, and rejoined his companion, to whom, judging from his gesticulations, and frequent bursts of laughter, he was recounting the absurd diversion of the mad Englishman. "They laugh, however, who win," says Othello: the best of the fun remained with me; for slipping down to the tail of

the stream, where during our interview, a fine frolicsome trout had been displaying his golden spotted sides in a succession of summersaults in and out of the water, I hooked, and quickly transferred him to his fellows in my basket, unperceived by my puny little friend, who was busily engaged beating a clover field, on the opposite hill side. In a few moments after, I heard him cry "Tout beau!" a bevy of quails got up, and he brought down a brace in good style. A better shot than fisherman. The country gentlemen of France are in general keen, clever sportsmen; few of them, however, possess the merits of maintaining regular establishments. I don't think Louis Philippe has such an establishment as a hunting club in all his dominions.

During a similar angling excursion, I had no difficulty in persuading an honest farmer to send me a frog, and that fly fishing was an English, and a very superior mode for capturing this favourite article of a Frenchman's diet; and which, when fricasseed, he actually prefers to the finest fowl or poultry.

Independently of the sport they furnish, the rivers of the middle and southern departments of France, are most attractive from the exceedingly beautiful landscape which almost universally diversifies their banks. The vine, the olive, the walnut, and the fig, intermingling their foliage of many shades; and the jasmine, the honeysuckle, and the rose, clustering upon every hedgerow, perfume the air with a thousand sweets: there is too, a brilliancy and lustre in the atmosphere and in the sky, unknown to more northern climes. The streams are of dazzling brightness, often flowing for miles upon a bottom of fine red gravel, in most places level as a garden walk. There the smaller fry may always be seen sporting in great numbers, and towards nightfall too, the larger breed sallies forth to feed on these pleasant shallows. Of this character are all the rivers which flow into the Rhone during its course to the Mediterranean from below Lyons. The fountain of Vaucluse, sacred to the names of Petrarch and Laura, is, "*Picnicaribus sarraceni*" also; for it contains a vast number of beautiful trout.

La Tille, about ten miles east of Dijon, is a delightful little trout river. The writer of this paper has passed many successful hours on its long gravels.

La Beze, four miles beyond, rapid and famous for large fish. In the course of a day's angling, I once killed three, weighing together eleven pounds.

*The origin of the English Tobol the Norman French were originally sea intruders in all that appertains to the sports of the field.

The Saône, flowing into the Rhone at Lyons, produces almost every species of fish, except salmon. Amongst these are grayling, very delicious eating. They rise much more freely than trout; and, missing their first spring, will return to the charge two or three times successively.

The Doubs (Franche Comté,) from Besançon to Dole, is a very beautiful broad stream, with fine long stretches of gravel. The angler must wade occasionally, but during the summer of such a climate, the water is tepid as milk. A pair of the wooden shoes, called *sabots*, worn by the peasantry, answer well for this purpose. They can be concealed at some convenient spot near a favourite haunt, and thus the wearer will be enabled to return home dry shod. Trout of six pounds are often exposed for sale in Dole market, and I have myself killed numbers of from one to three pounds.

Of course fish, viz. pike, perch, bream, barbel, tench, chub, &c. every pond and river in France produces a vast abundance. One of the most extraordinary places in the world for bait fishing is the canal of Montbard. The chateau of the great naturalist, the Count de Buffon, stands at the entrance of the town, and still contains many interesting relics of that celebrated man. It is at present inhabited by his son's widow, her husband having been butchered by the ferocious brigands of the revolution in 1792. I have seen this piece of water literally black with shoals of barbel, bream, chub, tench, &c., and an Englishman for a short time resident there, killed upwards of seventy pounds in about eighteen hours fishing. Excellent wine is also grown in the vicinity of Montbard, as the following little anecdote will testify:—As I lay extended under the shade of one of the fine poplar trees, planted on the banks of the canal in question, engaged in watching my three rods, I heard a lusty voice troling merrily a catch from the bank behind me. Looking in the direction whence these sounds proceeded, I was astonished and amused to see a fat man in a priest's garb, who, from his rubicund visage and rolling unsteady gait, seemed that morning at least, to have been more zealous in his devotions to St. Bacchus than to the Virgin. Some little noise occasioned by my rising, attracted his attention, he stopped, tottered forwards, gazed at me a few minutes, and after stammering forth—"Voilà un Anglais, bon camarade," commenced descending the steep and slippery banks of the canal. A long series of drought made this task of some difficulty as well as danger; the holy man quickly lost his footing, his heels flew up, and but for my timely assistance, he would have rolled, hissing hot, into the water. After placing his reverence on his legs again, and assisting him in the

removal of some unseemly stains his cassock had acquired in the descent, he swore a very unsanctified oath that he would not return home unless I accompanied him, "*pour boire du vin*." Entering into the whim of the moment, I collected my rods and set forwards with my reverend associate towards the village, his tongue never ceasing to discourse with extraordinary volubility on the excellence of his wine store. At length he ushered me into a pretty house, overgrown with a luxuriant vine plant, from which the white and purple clusters spread in rich and tempting profusion. It was about the close of September. It has been generally observed, that the French clergy, notwithstanding their celibacy and professed indifference to the fairer part of creation, have always displayed uncommon good taste in the selection of their handmaidens. This rule was not violated in the present instance, and the door was opened by a handsome Burgundian lass, whose vermilion cheeks and bright laughing eyes, were sufficient to breed scandal against the soberest priest in all France. My host's first move was to possess himself of the key of his cave, to which he led the way, exclaiming "*Bon! Bon! Bon!*" as he triumphantly tapped his finger against each well filled piece. Then opening a sort of bin at the upper end of the cellar, he drew forth and committed to my keeping, with a most inimitable drunken leer, three of those tall, graceful, long-necked bottles, perfectly familiar to the admirers of French wine. Having loaded himself with an equal number, he preceded me up the steps, but so unsteadily that I expected to see him once more come rolling down, and the delicious liquor poured out, an unwilling libation, upon the cellar floor. We, however, reached the parlour in safety, where the "*nest handed Phillis*" had spread the mahogany with a splendid display of peaches, nectarines, grapes, plums, pears, and apples, fruits which the country around produces in vast abundance. As is the custom in France, we drank out of tumbler glasses. His holiness was indeed a choice companion; a perfect *finar Tuck*. He sang his *chanson à boire*, and his *chanson d'amour*, with a taste and goût that had done credit to the most accomplished man of the world. He had been in England, he loved its people. "*C'est un grande nation, point de vin, mais beau coup des jolies filles!*" It grew late, mine host's voice and utterance waxed sensibly more and more indistinct; his songs too, came like "*angel's visits, few and far between*." I was in the act of emptying the sixth bottle, when the good priest fell prostrate on the floor. I lifted him up, but finding it impossible to make him keep his rest, I summoned his pretty laughing Abigail, and with her assistance placed him on his bed, which, fortunately, as is the

fashion in French houses, stood under a recess in the same room. How I found the way to my own lodging I know not; this, however, is certain, I did not go angling, nor, as I was informed, did my jelly companion say mass in the morning which followed our debauch.

ON THE PROPER FORM OF NOMINATIONS FOR SWEEPSTAKES AND RACING ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. EDITOR.—In looking over the advertisement of the races to be held on the Union Course at the first Spring Meeting, as published by the secretary or clerk of the course, I was astonished at the want of proper form and technicality of expression.

The first race to come off is thus set forth.

FIRST DAY.—"A Match, four mile heats, \$3000 a side, P. P., between Terror, full brother to Black Maria, and Shark, and St. Leger, full brother to Ariel and O'Kelly."

In the language of the turf, "\$3000 a side" is awkward, and "full brother" quite untechnical; moreover, the ages of the horses and weights to be carried are omitted.

The next race noted for the same day, is "Sweepstakes, mile heats; Entrance \$200; Forfeit \$50."

Subscribers.

1. James Bathgate as s. c. of Mr. John H. Costar, by Barefoot, dam by Duror.
2. James Bathgate also as Mr. Gerard H. Costar's s. c. by Eclipse, dam Di Vernon.
3. Thomas Jones, as s. c. by Eclipse, dam an Expedition mare.
4. William Gibbons, as Merrygold, by Barefoot, dam Meg Dods.
5. William Gibbons, also as Firefly, by Barefoot, dam Fair Star, by Eclipse.
6. R. F. Stockton as Ned Byrne, by Eclipse.
7. John M. Bots as b. f. Rosalie Somers, by Charles, dam Mischief.
8. J. S. Snedeker, as b. f. by Henry, dam a Hickory mare.
9. Joseph Alston as b. f. Thespis, by Moscow, dam V. Livingston's Lalla Rookh.
10. John C. Craig as Ned Byrne, by John Richards, dam Coquette.
11. Thomas Pearsall as gr. f. by Henry, dam Guldare.

1st. The manner in which this sweepstake is described is quite untechnical. The word "entrance" ought never to be used in a sweepstake, or subscription; for a purse or plate it is proper.

2d. It is very awkward as well as unnecessary to state that James Bathgate names s. c. of Mr. John H.

Costar, or Mr. Gerard H. Costar's s. c.; it would be quite sufficient to say that he names a s. c. and designates the sire and dam. Who cares to whom the colt belongs, or what matters it, provided the person naming is responsible for the amount of the stake, and the correctness of the nomination? to be informed who is thus responsible is all that is required.

3d. The mares which have produced these different colts are all, with the exception of the first, most improperly and untechnically designated. We have dam Di Vernon, dam Meg Dods, dam Fair Star, dam Mischief, dam a Hickory Mare, dam V. Livingston's Lalla Rookh, dam Coquette, and dam Guldare: these poor mares are damned in a most uncharitable manner. I am inclined to think that if, for example, in place of "William Gibbons's Merrygold by Barefoot, dam Meg Dods," the person making the nomination had first informed us whether Merrygold was a colt or filly, and then gone on to say, by Barefoot out of Meg Dods, it would have comported more with the language of a turfite.

4th. There are four nominations which we are not informed whether colt or filly, viz. Merrygold, Firefly, Warren, and Ned Byrne. These, according to strict rules of the Turf, are void.

5th. The nomination of Warren as thus noticed is utterly void; he ought not to have been allowed to run. The sire and dam must in all cases be given, in order to designate, unequivocally, a colt or filly, which has never before appeared, or been entered in the day-book, kept by the clerk of the course. If this is allowed to pass, it must be taken as a precedent, and thereby all regularity as to the mode of nomination, done away.

6th. The merely giving the name of the dam of a colt or filly, as for example, Di Vernon, Meg Dods, Lalla Rookh, Coquette, Guldare, is not sufficient unless that mare is so far known, as to have been registered in the day-book kept by the clerk of the course, or in a public and reputed stud book; otherwise the sire and dam of the mare ought also to be mentioned; for example, Thomas Pearsall's gr. f. by Henry, out of Guldare, is not sufficient; it ought to have gone further, and read, by Henry out of Guldare by Duror, dam by imported Messenger.

7th. Mr. Thomas Jones's s. f. is designated by Eclipse, dam an Expedition Mare, and Mr. J. S. Snedeker's b. f. designated by Henry, dam a Hickory mare. That the dam of either was an Expedition or a Hickory horse, no one of even fertile imagination would conceive; it would, however, have read better to have said, dam by Expedition, or dam by Hickory.

8th. The ages of the colts and fillies engaged in this Sweepstakes are not given; we are, therefore,

left in the dark as to whether it is a sweepstakes for three or four year olds, or both.

9th. The weights to be carried are not designated.

The notice of the races to take place on the second day (Tuesday) ought to have been worded something as follows.

UNION COURSE, FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1834.

Tuesday, May 6.—Walter Livingston's br h Terror by Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot by Sir Archie, 5 years old 114lb, against Asher P. Hamlin's gr. c. St. Leger, by Eclipse out of Enpress, (Æriel and O'Kelly's dam) by Financier, 4 years old, 104lb; four mile heats; \$3000, P. P.

Same day.—Sweepstakes—\$200 each, \$500; for 3 year old colts, 90lb, fillies 87lb; mile heats; 11 subs. Then gone on to name the colts and fillies.

The advertisement of the Sweepstake to come off on the second day (May 7th) is equally void of form. And again we find one colt designated in so vague a manner as to render the nomination invalid; viz. "R. F. Stockton, his colt Morris, by Eclipse;" here then the dam is not mentioned. I by no means would insinuate that the very spirited and straight forward owner of that colt would, for a moment, think of taking any advantage which such omission will allow of; but no room ought to be left for the possibility of such a thing. If nominations are admitted thus vaguely, a person not over nice or scrupulous might train a dozen colts got by Eclipse, try them together, select the best, and call him Morris, or whatever name he had previously given in. Further, as it relates to the Purse to be run for—it is not mentioned whether for all ages or denominations, nor are the weights to be carried noted. The following form would have been more proper.

Wednesday, May 7th.—Purse \$300; for three yrs old 90lb, four 104lb, five 114lb, six 121lb, and aged, 120lb; two mile heats.

The advertisements of races to come off, and reports of our different meetings, find their way into the public prints and sporting magazines, as worded by the secretaries of clubs, or clerks of courses, and are read by our sporting brethren in the United States far and near, as also on the other side of the Atlantic; it is, therefore, desirable that they should be both in the form and language of the turf. The advertisements of the sweepstakes to come off next fall and spring are equally defective.

A TURFITE.

STUD BOOK.

At page 99 of our second number, for April, and again on the cover of the fourth number for June, we addressed a note "To all Breeders of Blood Horses," of which the following is a copy:

"We request all breeders of Blood Stock to transmit to the Editor of this Magazine, a properly authenticated list of all colts and fillies in their possession, or bred by them, which rank as either two or three years old on the first day of May, 1833, and to send every spring hereafter a similar list of all which shall have attained two years, together with their colour, and the name and residence of the breeder. This we propose annually to publish, the benefit of which to all who take an interest in stock of this description must be obvious: it will serve breeders, who may wish to sell, as an advertisement of the young stock in their respective possessions, and enable those who may wish to purchase, to find any particular cross of blood, and the kind desired. In the course of eight or ten years it will become a valuable Stud Book, in possession of all our subscribers, affording the pedigrees and description of all horses foaled since 1830 inclusive, and will be less liable to error than any compilation of old pedigrees."

We are sorry to observe, that few have attended to our request, although of some importance to themselves. We repeat the request, and trust that breeders will yet see the importance of complying with it; and in addition ask for the pedigrees of all foaled during the present century, that is, commencing with the year 1800 inclusive; noting particularly those of mares, colour, by whom bred, the year in which they were foaled, and their produce from year to year, in the form we now publish. It is our purpose to compile and publish a Stud Book, commencing with the year 1800, if materials can be collected that will warrant the undertaking. If this cannot be had, we shall confine ourselves to our first intention, viz: the produce of the year or previous year.

To such communications as have been received, we now give a place, and although some of them are deficient, put the same in Stud Book form, as far as the information enables us.

MULTA FLORA.

John Jacqueline Ambler's, of Glenahire, Amherst county, Va., a bay mare, bred by that distinguished turfite, the late Edmund Irbey, of Nottoway co. Va., foaled in April, 1825, got by old Sir Archie, dam Wenzle (full sister to Buntall), by Skylock—E. Irbey's Dandevil mare (the dam of Contestation), by imp. Dandevil—Capt. Sellar's mare (Virginia Symmes's), by William—Picaudillo by Basso and Macklin's Farnsworth—Col. Baylor's Godolphin—imp. Hob or Nob—imp. Jelly Roger—imp. Valiant—Tryall, who was got by imp. Morton's Traveller, out of imp. Buntella.
1826 Mired to Wm. R. Johnson's Medley..... J. J. Ambler
1831 (March) Mired to Wm. R. Johnson's Medley..... do.
1833 (December) Mired to American Eclipse..... do.
1832 Ch. f. Spangle, by Orphan Boy, (Cutler's, by Sir Archie)..... do.
1833 Sired to imp. Flyde..... do.

MARY MONKTON.

A chestnut mare, owned by William Williams, of Poplar Grove, Davidson co. Tennessee, foaled in 1822, got by Cook's Royalist, dam Mary, by imp. Cœur de Lion—Fanny Foster, by Old Wildcat, &c.

1831 Bay filly, by Confederate (son of Bagdad).....	W. Williams.
1832 Bay filly, by Paride.....	do.
1833 Bay filly, by Paride.....	do.
1834 Chestnut colt, by son of Tison.....	do.

OCEANA.

A bay mare, owned by William Williams, of Poplar Grove, Davidson co. Ten., foaled in 1825, got by the Arabian Bagdad, out of Florida, by Conqueror—Rosemary, by imp. Diamond—Celia, by Old Wildcat—Lady Solingbrook, by imp. Pantaloon, &c.

1831 Bay filly, Adma, by Paride.....	W. Williams.
1832 Chestnut filly, Solome, by imp. Leviathan.....	do.
1833 Chestnut filly, Courtney, by imp. Leviathan.....	do.
1834 Bay filly, Curiosity, by Crusader.....	do.

ALIDA.

A chestnut, owned by William Williams, of Poplar Grove, Davidson co. Ten., foaled in 1810, got by the Arabian Bagdad, out of Nancy Nickel, by imp. Eagle, her dam by Wilk's Wander, out of Wyth Sumner's mare, reputed thorough-bred.

1833 Chestnut colt, by Crusader.....	W. Williams.
1834 Chestnut colt, by Crusader.....	do.

HONESTY.

Joseph H. Van Meter's, of Meigs county, N. J., a chestnut mare, bred by Stephen Hart, of Huntingdon county, N. J., in the year 1805; got by imp. Expedition, her dam, Zelpha, by imp. Messenger, grandam Dils (dam of Polydore) by imp. Sir Richmond, Fox—Sister to William's Leeds (the dam of Amaranthus, Young England, &c.), by Second—the dam of Leeds—Shamrock, by imp. Wildcat—imp. Cub Mare, by Cub, son of Old Fop; and Flash, by the Duke of Bolton's Seaside—Sister to Van's Little Pointer, by Old Pointer—Mr. Evelyn Chastwick's Red Rose's dam, by Old Greyhound—Changeling and Matchon's grandam, by Makeless—Brimmer, Place's White Turk (Trumpet's dam), Doleworth—Layton's Violet Barb Mare.

She was sold to J. H. Van Meter when two years old; was trained, and run with success all distances, from half a mile to four miles, until 1817, when she was put to breeding.

1818 Ch. f. by Marshal Durac, by Durac, out of Maid of the Oaks—died in foaling.....	J. H. Van Meter.
1819 Ch. c. by Marshal Durac—died when a foal.....	do.
1820 Ch. b. Terminator, by Marshal Durac.....	do.
1821 Ch. b. Flagellator, by Sea Gull, son of imp. Expedition.....	do.
1822 Mired to Sir Solomon, son of imp. Tickle Toby.....	do.
1823 B. c. by Ogle's Oscar—died when a foal.....	do.
1824 Ch. f. Ethelinda, by Marshal Durac, out of Lottery.....	do.
1825 Ch. f. Helen Mart, by Thomson's Rastler.....	do.
1826 Ch. c. Meigsmouth Eclipse, by American Eclipse.....	do.
1827 B. h. Gen. Jackson, by John Richards.....	do.
1828 Ch. f. Henrietta, by Henry.....	do.
1829 Mired to Henry.....	do.
1830 Ch. c. Aristocrat, by Orange Bay, son of Tuckahoe, out of Katydid.....	do.
1831 Mired to May Day.....	do.
1832 Mired to Sir Hal.....	do.
1833 Mired to Flying Children.....	do.
Died in the summer of 1835.	

LOTTERY.

A bay mare, bred by J. H. Van Meter, of Meigs county, N. J., in 1811; ran for a Col's Purse at the Bath Course, Bristol, Pa., when three years old, which she won; she was afterwards turned into the breeding stud.

She was got by imp. Expedition; her dam, Matchless, by imp. Sleeder; grandam, Fair American, by Lloyd's Traveller—Shamrock, by imp. Wildcat—imp. Cub Mare, by Cub, &c.

1828 Ch. f. Maid of the Forest, by Marshal Durac.....	J. H. Van Meter.
1829 Ch. c. Marshal Durac, (now called Marshal Durac) by Marshal Durac.....	do.
1830 B. c. Don Quixote, by Marshal Durac—died.....	do.
1831 Ch. f. by Chionti—died in foaling.....	do.
1832 Mired to Sir Solomon.....	do.
1833 B. f. by Ogle's Oscar—died in foaling.....	do.
1834 Ch. c. Sir William Walker, by Ogle's Eclipse.....	do.
1835 Mired to Oscar.....	do.
1836 B. c. by Oscar.....	do.
1837 Mired to Terminator.....	do.
1838 Mired.....	do.
1839 B. c. Tempest, by Terminator.....	do.
1840 Ch. c. Tyro, by Terminator.....	do.
1841 Ch. f. Lady Meigsmouth, by Meigsmouth Eclipse.....	do.
1842 Ch. f. by Gen. Jackson.....	do.
1843 Mired to Terminator.....	do.

BROWN MARE.

By imp. Soukran, bred by J. H. Van Meter, of Meigs county, N. J. is —; her dam, Matchless, by imp. Sleeder; grandam, Fair American, by Col. Lloyd's Traveller—Shamrock, by imp. Wildcat—imp. Cub Mare, by Cub, &c.

1813 B. f. Katydid, by imp. Expedition.....	J. H. Van Meter.
1814 B. c. Scragg, by do.....	do.
1815 B. f. by Alexander, son of imp. Expedition.....	do.
1816 B. c. Chanticleer, by imp. Expedition.....	do.
1817 B. c. by Marshal Durac.....	do.
1818 Mired.....	do.
1819 do.	do.
1820 do.	do.
1821 B. c. Jack on the Green, by Marshal Durac.....	do.
1822 B. g. by Alexander.....	do.
1823 Mired.....	do.
1824 Ch. f. by Terminator.....	do.
Died in 1825.	

KATYDID.

A bay mare, bred by J. H. Van Meter, of Meigs county, N. J., in 1813; got by imp. Expedition, out of Brown Mare by Soukran—Matchless, by imp. Sleeder—Fair American, by Lloyd's Traveller—Shamrock, by imp. Wildcat, &c.

1821 Ch. g. by Maribono.....	J. H. Van Meter.
1822 R. f. Lantz, by Sir Solomon.....	do.
1823 R. f. Maria Louise, by Oscar.....	do.
1824 Mired to Oscar.....	do.
1825 Ch. c. Orange Bay, by Tuckahoe.....	do.
1826 Ch. c. Leopold, by Oscar.....	do.
1827 Mired to Terminator.....	do.
1828 B. c. Little Crab, by Terminator—castered.....	do.
1829 Mired.....	do.
1830 B. c. Velozipeda, by John Richards.....	do.
1831 Ch. c. Little Scar, by Terminator.....	do.

GREEN MAR,

A chestnut mare, bred by J. H. Van Meter in 1825, got by Rattle (1. Landon's), out of Hensley, by imp. Expedition—Zelips, by imp. Messenger—Dado, by imp. Bay Richmond, &c.
 1830 Cast a foal by Priestfighter..... J. H. Van Meter
 1831 Ch. f. by imp. Roebuck..... do
 1832 B. f. by Gen. Jackson..... do
 1833 B. f. by imp. Valentine..... do

ETHELINDA,

A chestnut mare, bred by J. H. Van Meter, of Monmouth co. N. J., in 1824; got by Marshal Bertend (now called Marshal Dunc), by Marshal Dorset—out of Hensley, by imp. Expedition—Zelips, by imp. Messenger—Dado, by imp. Bay Richmond—Stamper, by imp. Wilder.
 1830 Mated to imp. Sarah..... J. H. Van Meter.
 1831 Ch. f. by imp. Barefoot..... do
 1832 Ch. f. by Gen. Jackson..... do
 1833 B. c. by imp. Valentine..... do

LARA,

A dark bay mare, bred by J. H. Van Meter, of Monmouth co. N. J., in 1822; got by Sir Solomon, out of Kestrel—by imp. Expedition—Brown Mare, by imp. Soukrest—Matchless, by imp. Skender—Fair American, by Lloyd's Traveller—Stamper, by imp. Wilder, &c.
 1833 B. f. by Monmouth Eclipse..... J. H. Van Meter.

HENRIETTA,

A chestnut mare, bred by J. H. Van Meter, of Monmouth co. N. J., in 1828; got by Henry, out of Hensley, by imp. Expedition—Zelips, by imp. Messenger—Dado, by Bay Richmond, &c.
 1833 Stated to Andrew.

JANE GREY,

Owned by J. W. Minor, of Natchez, Mississippi; a gray mare, bred by Daniel H. Ellis, of Freehold, Monmouth co. N. J., in 1826, sold by him to J. H. Van Meter, and by Van Meter to J. W. Minor; got by Orphan Boy, son of Eclipse; her dam, Rosalinda, by Ogle's Owner; grandam, by imp. Expedition—imp. Gray Highlander—Fair American, by Lloyd's Traveller—Old Stamper, by imp. Wilder—imp. Cub Mare, by Cub, son of Old Fox.
 1833 Stated to Monmouth Eclipse.

DIRECTIONS MARE,

Dam, by Sir Harry (Cotton's)—imp. Swagill—imp. Silver—Levender, by Harna's Eclipse.
 1830 Gr. f. Eliza Page, by Escape, son of Tinselon H. G. Burton

MARIA SHEPHERD,

A bay mare, foaled in 1824, Col. H. G. Burton's, of Halifax, N. C.; got by Sir Archie, her dam by Shyluck, out of Lady Burton.
 1830 B. f. Phry, by Marion..... H. G. Burton

CAROLINIAN MARE,

Col. H. G. Burton's, of Halifax, N. C.; her dam by imp. Citizen grandam by Roebuck, son of imp. Swagill.
 1830 Ch. f. Jody O'Flanagan, by Clanton, son of Chamberlain's Tip-top..... H. G. Burton.
 1831 B. f. Lucy Forester, by Marshal Ney, (Bela Sadger's)..... do

GALLATIN MARE,

Her dam by imp. Darned.
 1831 B. c. Jack Downing, by Marion..... do

PHEMONTON MARE,

Owned by Willie H. Bodie, Esq. of Mount Pleasant, Maury co. Ten.; her dam by Sir Archie.
 1831 B. f. by Stockholder..... W. H. Bodie
 1832 Ch. f. by Stockholder..... do

OWN SISTER TO PLANDORO'S DAM.

Willie H. Bodie's.

1832 or f. by Stockholder..... W. H. Bodie.

MARE BY FOSSETT'S TRISTON.

Willie H. Bodie's; her dam by Sumner.

1832 Ch. c. by Stockholder..... W. H. Bodie.

1833 B. c. by do..... do

SIR ARCHIE MARE,

Willie H. Bodie's; her dam by imp. Citizen.

1833 Bay colt, by Stockholder..... W. H. Bodie.

SIR ARCHIE MARE,

Owned by E. H. Boardman, Esq. of Boardman's Mills, near Huntsville, Alabama; bred by Broj. Jones, Esq. of Greenville, Va.; her dam by imp. Diamond; grandam (the grandam of Tinselon) by Virginia Wildair; gr. grandam by Driver, &c.
 1833 C. by imp. Leviathan..... E. H. Boardman.

JEANIE DEANS,

Owned by Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C.; got by Virginia; her dam by Bainbridge; grandam by Jolly Air Why-not—Shipworth's Black and all Black—Apollo—imp. Silver-eye—imp. Jolly Roger, out of imp. Mary Gray.

1834 B. f. by Giles Scroggins..... W. B. Meares

1835 B. c. by do..... do

SIR ARCHIE MARE,

Owned by Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C.; her dam by im. Don; grandam, Miss Selden by imp. Diamond—Vince, Wildair—imp. Flinnip—Fearnought—imp. Jesse—imp. Jolly Roger—imp. name Mary Gray.

1835 B. f. by Giles Scroggins..... W. B. Meares

1836 B. f. by do..... do

CALYPSO,

Late Lily's, now owned by W. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C.; by Bellair; her dam (the dam of Contention) by imp. Dandee—Virginia Wildair—Bart's and Mackie's Fearnought—Godolphin by imp. Fearnought—imp. Hob or Nob—imp. Jolly Roger—imp. Valiant—Tyrall, who was by imp. Traveller, out of imp. mare Blauda.

1830 Ch. f. by Giles Scroggins..... W. B. Meares.

SISTERS MARE,

Owned by Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C.; her dam by Black Sultan; grandam, bred by Col. Hooper, of Va. by imp. Darned.

1834 B. f. by Giles Scroggins..... W. B. Meares.

1835 B. f. by do..... do

MARE BY CLAY'S SIR WILLIAM.

W. B. Meares's, of Wilmington, N. C.; her dam by Sir Hal.

1832 B. f. by Giles Scroggins..... W. B. Meares.

ENGLISH TURF.

NEWMARKET Houghton Meeting.

Monday, Oct. 1 or 2.—First Class of Dandy and Oaks Challenge Stakes of 100 sovs each; h f; A. F.; four subs.

Duke of Gordon's Egyptian, 7st 2lb (S. Rogers)..... 1

Mr. S. Stothew's Chantilly, 7st 8lb..... 2

Mr. Cooley's The Brave, 7st 8lb..... 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Chantilly, 5 to 2 against Egyptian, and 5 to 1 against Brave. The winner made all the running, and won in a canter by six lengths.

The Reader Stakes of 50 sows each, h & R. M. first sub.
 Mrs. Greenow's Languish, Set 23b (Connelly)..... 1
 Lady Alice Peel's Malibon, Set 23b..... 2
 Countess of Cumberland's Fanny Grey, Set 23b..... 3
 Betting: 2 to 1 on Malibon, 7 to 2 against Languish, and 4 to 1 against Fanny Grey. Malibon made play to the bottom, where the others joined her, and it became evident that she wanted 'compass.' Languish came out at the post, and won cleverly by a length. The Malibon party dropped a good stake.

The Criticism Stakes of 30 sows each, 30 sows forfeit, for two-year-olds, colts, mares, fillies, not less than three months and one-half in; a winner of the July, Clearwell, or Prendergast Stakes, to carry 2b; of two of these Stakes 3b rates; all other winners previous to the day of running, to carry 2b extra; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake; 34 subs.

Mr. Yates's ch c Bentley, Set 10b (Pavia)..... 1
 Mr. Fort's Louisa, Set 23b..... 0
 Sir M. Wood's gr f by Whalebone—Miss Crown's dam, Set 10b..... 0

A dead heat for second

The following were not placed—Mr. Daly's Freedom, Set 23b; Mr. Cooby's Stradally, Set 23b; Mr. Neville's Amadeus, Set 23b; Duke of Grafton's Ulrick, Set 23b; Gen. Greenow's Dick, Set 23b; Lord Berners's ch by Lauplighter, out of Countess's dam, Set 23b; Lord Exeter's Minerva, Set 23b; Mr. Milne's Old Bill, Set 23b; Lord Chesterfield's La Revaliere, Set 23b; and Mr. Stanley's Skimmer, Set 23b. Betting: 5 to 4 against Bentley, 4 to 1 against Lord Berners's filly, 6 to 1 against Louisa, 8 to 1 against Freedom, 8 to 1 against Amadeus (taken), and 8 to 1 against any other.—Agreeable to the Newmarket fashion, there were several false starts before the horses could be got off; when this difficult object was effected, Freedom took the lead, Bentley and Louisa lying well up with him, and the three quite distinct from the body of horses behind. Without any change of position, they ran till half way between the Duke's Stand and the Chair, where Freedom appeared to have had enough of it; Bentley then took the front, Louisa having her head at his girth, and looking well for the race; Bentley, however, was tight in hand, the extra weight compelling his rider to keep him in reserve till the last moment. About twenty yards from the Chair, Peace let him go, and he won cleverly by a length. Sir M. Wood's filly had been running in the crowd till past the Duke's Stand, where she began creeping up; at the circle she went by Freedom, made a vigorous effort close upon the Post, and came in as well with Mr. Fort's mare, that the Judge was unable to place a second. Value of the stakes, 2000. Cooper's stable has thus won all the rich stakes of the October Meetings, viz: the Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 1,500, with Nansens; the Clearwell of 2000, with Bentley; the Prendergast of 750, and the Criticism; besides various minor prizes. All these winners were ridden by Pavia, who, with plenty of masters, good horses, considerable talent, and great luck, is carrying all before him.

Match—250, h & R. T. Y. C. Gen. Greenow's Miss Gravity, by Manchester (Pavia), beat Mr. W. Day's Adingworth, by two lengths; 5 to 4 on winner.

Match—500, h & R. Lord Exeter's Minerva, Set 23b (Arnold), beat Gen. Greenow's Cockade, Set 23b, by a head; 5 to 2 on the winner.

Match—2000, h & R; Set 45 each; T. M. M. Mr. Grenville's Whale received forfeit from Lord Verulam's Casino.

Match—500, h & R; T. Y. C. Mr. Keat's Behemo, Set 10b, received forfeit from Lord Tavistock's Rachel colt, Set 10b.

Match—1000, h & R; T. Y. C. Lord Tavistock's b f by Royal Oak, out of White's dam, received 20 sows & from the Duke of

Grafton's ch f by Sanson, dam by Ruzier, out of Caprice; no weight maintained.

Tuesday—Handicap Plate of 100 sows, for four-year-olds and upwards; D. L.

Mr. L. Day's Little Boy Blue, aged, Set 23b (Pavia)..... 1
 Lord Chesterfield's Datura, four years, Set..... 2
 Lord Exeter's b m Salute, four years, Set 12b..... 3
 Sir M. Wood's Lucetta, aged, Set 23b..... 4
 Lord Huntingdon's c by Sturges, out of Mouse, four years, Set 23b..... 5

Lord Verulam's Bario, four years, Set 23b..... 6
 Mr. Chalmers's The Saddle, five years, Set..... 7

Betting: 5 to 2 against Lucetta, 4 to 1 against Datura, 6 to 1 against Bario, 7 to 1 against Boy Blue, 8 to 1 against Salute, and 10 to 1 against The Saddle. Lucetta (not far what she is, but for what she was) was made favourite at 5 to 2, and ran just as badly as could reasonably be expected. Datura made running to the turn of the lane, where Boy Blue (giving her only 2b, although eight or nine years older!) took it up, kept his lead to the finish, and won by a length. The Boy Blue party did not fancy their horse, and dropped the 'rowdy.'

Sweepstakes of 200 sows each, h & R, for the produce of mares covered in 1830; colts, Set 7b; fillies, Set 4b; untamed mares or stallions allowed 2b; if both, 5b; D. M.; five subs

Duke of Grafton's Olympic, by Hensler (J. Day)..... 1

Lord Winton's f by Figma, out of Jenny Button..... 2

Lord Chesterfield's c Fortunatus, by Fulton, out of Babel (untired)..... 3

Sir M. Wood's f by Hensler, out of Leda..... 4

Betting: 2 to 1 against Olympic (taken), 2 to 1 against Jenny Button filly, 4 to 1 against Fortunatus, and 6 to 1 against Leda (3b). Olympic was never so fit and well as when he ran here. He is a powerful, hazy-colored, large-limbed colt, but very slow, and not much like a Derby winner.

Fifty pounds; two years, a feather; three, Set 5b; four, Set 5b; five, Set 3b; six, Set 7b; and aged, Set 10b; last three miles of B. C.; the winner, with his engagements, to be sold for 2000, &c.

Mr. Wilson's Claret, three years (S. Rogers)..... 1

Lord Charendon's Datura, four years..... 2

Mr. Milne's Juliana, two years..... 3

Mr. S. Stanley's c by Whalebone or Little John, out of Louisa, two years..... 4

Mr. Hart's b f by St. Patrick, out of Spavins, two years..... 5

Mr. W. Chifney's b f by Euston, out of Shovelley, three years..... 6

Lord Chesterfield's Dace, three years..... 7

Mr. S. Fox's Treason, three years..... 8

Mr. W. Edwards's b c by Stainborough, out of Hiss mare's dam, two years..... 9

Mr. J. Edwards's ch c Tin, by Middleton, three years..... 10

Mr. Fort's Robinson Crusoe, two years..... 11

Mr. Gully's Deceiver, three years..... 12

Betting: 2 to 1 against Datura, 4 to 1 against Claret, 5 to 1 against Tin, 6 to 1 against Shovelley, and 7 to 1 against Deceiver. Considering the extent of the field, the betting was flat, not more than three or four horses being backed. Robinson Crusoe, with about 400 on his back, ran away with his 'feather,' and melted them along for more than a mile, by which time he had exhausted himself. Dace then led as far as the T. Y. C. post, where Datura past her, and was 'first in the throng' to the Duke's Stand; here little Fox Rogers brought out his horse, like an old jockey, and won in a canter by six lengths! So complete was the sailing, that the Judge was enabled to place the whole twelve! As a reward for

their liberality in giving the 50*l*, the Jockey Club pocketed 4*l*. 14*s*. by the race—the entrance amounting to 43*l*. 1*s*, and the weighings to 13*l*. 13*s* 1*d*.

Match—200, h R; A. F. Mr. Hunter's Forester, 5*st*, received forfeit from Gen. Grosvenor's Ann, (late Hamrah), 7*st*.

Match, 150, h R; A. P. Lord Richfield's Minister, 5*st* 1*lb*, received forfeit from Mr. Cosby's Copper Captain, 7*st* 12*lb*.

Wednesday.—Sweepstakes of 10 *s*vs each; two-year old colts, 7*st* 2*lb*; and three years, 5*st*; T. Y. C., the winner to be sold for 100, &c.; six subs.

Mr. Henry's f by Partisan, out of Gascon, two years (Chap-
lin) 1

Duke of Devon's f Diron, three years 2

The following were not placed—Lord Exeter's Mantilla, three years; Mr. Riddale's colt col of Swiss's dam, three years; Mr. Gascon's Cinderella, three years; and Mr. Grenville's Violet, two years. Betting: 5 to 2 against Cinderella, 3 to 1 against Gavotte 1 to 1 against Diron, and 5 to 1 against Violet. Diron made running at a good pace, Gavotte lying in the rear till within two hundred yards of home, when she came up—a pretty race ensued, the mare winning by half a length rather closely.

A Plate of 50 *s*vs; two years, 6*st* 7*lb*; and three years, 5*st* 10*lb*; T. Y. C.; the winner to be sold for 250*s*, &c.

Mr. Tasso's Ophelia, two years (carried 55*st* over weight);
Fanny 1

Duke of Richmond's Ketchup, three years 2

Mr. Pinner's b c by St. Patrick, out of Nones's dam, two
years 3

The following also started, but were not placed by the Judge—Mr. Wood's Titian, three years, (fourth), Lord Verulam's Little Cassin, three years; Mr. Shad's Mask, two years; Lord Chatterton's c by Mameluke, two years; and Lord Oxford's c by St. Patrick, out of Angelica, two years. Betting: 5 to 1 on Ketchup, 4 to 1 against Ophelia, 7 to 1 against Titian, 7 to 1 against Mask, and 10 to 1 against Nones. Ophelia and Ketchup were in front all the way; at the end they were joined by the Nones colt and Titian, the latter living with them for two or three strides; in the last twenty yards, Ophelia shook off her opponent, and won by a length, Nones was a good 3*d*, Titian 4*th*, and the others beaten off. The Duke of Richmond's colt was humped freely, although the Newmarket folks have had a bad season for 'Ketchups.'

Sweepstakes of 10 *s*vs each; two years, 7*st*; three, 5*st* 12*lb*; four, 5*st* 5*lb*; 5*st*vs and geldings allowed 3*st*; T. Y. C.; eight
subs.

Mr. Gully's f by Emilia, out of Mustard, two years (Chap-
lin) 1

Mr. Alder's f by Senatus, four years 2

The following were not placed—Mr. Lord's Anderson, three years; Mr. Forth's Grate, four years; Mr. Riddale's g by Lettrey, out of Swiss's dam, three years; Mr. Pinner's c by Sultan, out of Mantilla, three years; Mr. Ansell's ch g Nottingham, three years; and Mr. Thornhill's b f by Emilia, out of Sal, two years. Betting: 6 to 4 against Mustard, 2 to 1 against Senatus, 5 to 1 against Ambrose, and 5 to 1 against Gracie. Nottingham led about half the race, and then retired into the back ground. Senatus, Mustard, and Gracie, ran in front to the ropes, where the latter dropped off. Mustard was then challenged by Senatus, and no difficulty in disposing of her, and won in a very neat style by half a length. Handicap Plate of 50*s*vs for three-year-olds and upwards; A. F. Mr. Baines's Revoly, three years, 7*st* 11*lb* (Nat.) 1
Col. Peel's Claret, five years, 5*st* 3*lb* 2
Mr. Gascon's Messenger, four years, 5*st* 4*lb* 3
Sir M. Wood's Varga, three years, 7*st* 13*lb* 4

The following were not placed—Mr. Day's Linton, aged, 9*st* 2*lb*; Mr. Riddale's Benlian, three years, 5*st* 11*lb*; Mr. Blou's

Waiver Watch, five years, 5*st* 5*lb*; and Mr. Somerby's Plantagenet, three years, 5*st* 5*lb*. Betting: 7 to 4 against Claret, 4 to 1 against Revoly, (taken), 5 to 1 against Messenger, and 6 to 1 against Varga. Claret made strong running to the bottom, where Revoly went by him, and continued in front to the Chale, winning closely by three parts of a length.

Match—200, h R; from the Starting-post of the last mile and a distance of R. C. to the Duke's Stand-post. Gen. Grosvenor's Cockatoo, 5*st* 5*lb* (Pavie), beat Mr. Henry's Split Post, by Mameluke, 5*st* 7*lb*. High odds on Cockatoo, who won in a canter.

Thursday.—Subscription Handicap Fife of 50 *s*vs, for three-year-olds and upwards. D. L.

Mr. Scott Stanchower's Chastity, three years, 5*st* 5*lb* (Sta-
nchower) 1

Lord Burlington's c by Simcoe, out of Mouse, four years, 5*st* 2*lb* 2

Mr. W. C. J. by f by Linton, out of 200*s*vs, three years,
7*st* 4*lb* 3

Lord Exeter's b m Saluta, four years, 7*st* 10*lb* 4

Mr. Somerby's Catalonian, three years, 5*st* 2*lb* 5

Betting: 2 to 1 against Shovelier, and 4 to 1 each against Chastity and Mouse. The Mouse colt made running till past the Duke's Stand, where the Shovelier fly ran up to her, looking very much like a winner. Robinson, on Chastity, waited with extraordinary patience, came just at the last moment, and won by a head—Shovelier not beaten a neck from Mouse; the others were laid off. Robinson's riding was spoken of with great admiration. Sweepstakes of 50 *s*vs each, h R; Crispus Course; 4 subs.

Mr. Cosby's f Puss, by Polla, 5*st* 4*lb* (Robinson) 1

Gen. Grosvenor's Dick, by Lamplighter, 5*st* 7*lb* 2

6 to 4 on Puss, who won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 *s*vs each; two years, 7*st*; three, 5*st* 12*lb*; 5*st*vs allowed 3*st*; T. Y. C.; the winner to be sold for 50 *s*vs, &c.
six subs.

Mr. Forth's c by Middleton, dam by Tramp, out of Prun,
two years (Chapple) 1

Mr. R. Stephenson's b f Alice, three years 2

Lord Exeter's Mantilla, three years 3

Mr. Gascon's Cinderella, three years 4

Mr. M. Gray's Sister to Alice, two years 5

Betting: 2 to 1 against Mantilla, 7 to 2 against Cinderella, and 7 to 2 against the winner. Mantilla cut out the work to the ropes, where she was headed by Alice. Forth's came up immediately after, ran a few yards with Alice, and defeated her closely by a length. The winner was claimed.

Sweepstakes of 10 *s*vs each; T. Y. C.; three subs.

Mr. Cosby's The Brass, 7*st* 12*lb* (Pavie) 1

Duke of Richmond's Gondolier, 5*st* 2

Duke of Portland's Autocrat, 7*st* 3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Gondolier, and 5 to 1 against the Brass. A remarkably fine race between the first two, and won by a neck only.

Match—200, h R; T. Y. C. Mr. Cosby's Shushally, 7*st* (Pavie), beat the Duke of Portland's Pledge colt, 5*st*, easy; 2 to 1 on Pledge.

Match—200 *s*vs, h R; T. Y. C. Mr. Keet's Balzine, 7*st* 12*lb* (Boyce), beat Duke of Portland's Pledge colt, 5*st* 7*lb*; 4 to 1 on Balzine.

Match, 100, h R; D. M. Mr. Grenville's Zebra, 5*st* 7*lb*, received 30 *s*vs forfeit from Mr. W. M. Stanley's ch c The Young Conqueror, by Titania, 5*st* 4*lb*.

Match—200, h R; 5*st* 4*lb* each; T. Y. C. Lord Witten's f by Fanny, out of Jenny Sutton, received forfeit from Lord Chesterfield's f La Bayadere.

Friday.—A Sweepstakes of 5 acres each; two years, 7st 5lb; and three years, 9st; the last half of Ab. M., the winner to be sold for 25, &c.; eight subs.

Mr. Stephenson's Alice, three years, (J. Day)..... 1
Mr. Greville's Violet, two years..... 2
Mr. Gray's Sister to Alra, two years..... 3
The following also started—Mr. Riddale's g by Lottery, out of Swine's dam, three years; Mr. Sewerby's Phantasm, three years; Mr. Clover's Antikingsworth, two years; and Mr. R. Pettit's gr c by Merlin, two years. Betting: 6 to 4 against Alice, and 2 to 1 against Alra. A fine race, but won cleverly by a length. Winner claimed.

The Nursery Stakes of 55 sows each, for two-year olds; D. M.; 10 subs

Gen. Walpole's f by Merlin, d by Phantom, 8st 4lb (G. Edwards)..... 1
Mr. Cook's Pansy, 7st 2lb..... 2
Sir M. Wood's ch c Chaswell, 7st 13lb..... 3
Mr. Hester's Morota, 7st 10lb..... 4
Lord Chesterfield's Bayndere, 6st 10lb..... 5
Mr. Taylor's f Myrian, 7st 11lb..... 6

The following also started—Gen. Grosvenor's Ben Ton, 7st 15lb; Gen. Grosvenor's Cockatoe, 7st 5lb; and Gen. Grosvenor's Miss Greivy, 6st 12lb. Betting: 7 to 4 against the winner, 4 to 1 against Pansy (taken), 9 to 2 against Chaswell, and 6 to 1 against Gen. Grosvenor's lot.

Three false starts. Pansy made running at a strong pace, the others trying well up until they came to the cords, where Gen. Walpole's Gily came out with Pansy, and, after a short struggle, won easy by a length.

The Audley End Stakes of 20 acres each, for the yearling and upwards; A. E. C.; six subs, three of whom paid only 10 acres each. Duke of Rutland's Skylock, three years, 7st 3lb (Chapple)..... 0
Mr. Stanbourn's Chantilly, three years, 7st 5lb (S. Rogers)..... 0

These two ran a dead heat and divided the stakes. Mr. J. Day's Little Boy Blue, aged, 8st 7lb, also started, but broke a blood vessel, and pulled up. Betting: 5 to 4 against Chantilly, 6 to 4 against Boy Blue, and 3 to 1 against Skylock. Boy Blue made strong running to the Ab. M. Bottom, when he broke a blood vessel to the head, and immediately stopped. Chantilly took up the running. Skylock well up; from the Duke's Stand it was head and head, finishing a dead heat. The owners divided, and Skylock walked over. Young Rogers, although opposed to an experienced jockey, rode with extraordinary patience and nerve.

Match—200 h 3; Ab. M. Duke of Rutland's Skylock, 8st 3lb received forfeit from Lord Oxford's Clearwell, 8st 8lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WINNING HORSES

For the last season—1833.

(The winner's stake deducted.)

BY ABUSE.

4 Kithura, Mr. D. Radcliff's, 45 at St. Albans, 50 at Stockbridge, 50 at Bradford, 40 at Weymouth, 50 at Doncaster, and 80 at Abingdon..... 6
4 Hibernian, Mr. Stewardson's 50 at Shrewsbury, and 40 at Wolverhampton..... 2

ACT-ON.

2 General Chase, Sir J. Bowdell's, 175 at Newcastle, 145 at the Western Meeting, and 120 at Carlisle..... 3
2 Miss Emily, Sir R. K. Dick's, 50 at the Caledonian Hunt..... 1
2 Mrs. Wargrave, Sir R. K. Dick's, 70 at Catterick, and 150 at Liverpool July Meeting..... 2

AMADIS.

4 Fitzwilliam, Mr. J. Stennard's, the Farmer's Cup at Polesby..... 1

AMBO.

2 Bay Mare, Mr. Evans's, a Snake at Kington..... 1
2 Linton, Mr. J. Day's, 325 at Bath Spring, 70 at Egham, Alhaddon, 45 and 50 at Gloucester..... 2
2 Piarollet, Mr. Palar's, 55 at Oventry..... 1

ANTELOPE.

4 Diadema, Mr. Harris's, 65 at Bath Spring..... 1

ANDROSAN.

5 Chas. Hares, out of Littleton, Deke of Buxleugh's, 50 at Caledonian..... 1

ASERLOUGH.

3 Philosopher, Lord Grey of Groby's, 100 at Chester..... 1

BANKER.

3 Damer Dardan, Sir J. General's, 50 at Wolverhampton, 50 at Burton-upon-Trent, and 50 at Lichfield..... 1
4 Eugene Aram, Sir T. Stanley's, 50 at Kinstedon..... 1

BALFEBROTH.

3 La Grace, Sir T. Stanley's, 175 at Chester, 80 at Oswestry, and 50 at Halmill Hunt..... 3

BELMARE.

2 Bay Colt, dam by Jupiter, Mr. C. Holson's, 45 at Chester..... 1

2 Bay Colt, out of Mischance, Mr. Towner's, 75 at 1831, 50 at 1832, and a Snake at Worcester..... 2

3 Proudy, Mr. E. Peel's, 150 at Newton's, 1st at Newcastle (Staffordshire), 60 at Derby, and 60 at Nottingham..... 4

2 Moran, Swenson, Col. Peel's, 80 at Stamford, and 100 at Second October Meeting..... 2

4 New Compo, Mr. Cook's, 45 at Ascot..... 1

2 Noodle, Mr. E. Peel's, 75 at Lichfield Spring, and 75 at Lichfield..... 2

3 Newcomer, Col. Peel's, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 1150 at the First October, and 100 at the Second October..... 2

2 Ophelia, Mr. Yates's, 50 at Epsom, 50 at Hedingdon, and 50 at the Houghton..... 3

3 Thosolite, Mr. Holson's, 40 at Worcester..... 1

BEAST.

2 Billings, Sir J. General's, 225 at Warwick..... 1

BELLEROPHON.

2 The Farmer, Mr. Thompson's, the Gold Cup at 1830, and 63 at Holderness Hunt..... 2

BELARRE.

2 Bay Filly, Mr. Foster's, 70 at Wolverhampton, and 40 at Walsall..... 2

4 Colt, out of Moum, Lord Buntington's, King's Plate at Ipswich..... 1

BLACKLOCK.

2 Randolph, out of Rowton's dam, Mr. E. Peel's, 40 at Chesterfield..... 1

2 Alahazzer, Mr. Watt's, 175 at York Spring, 200 at York August, and 120 at Doncaster..... 3

2 Blackbird, Mr. Widdie's, the Farmer's Cup (with 25 added), at Holderness Hunt..... 1

6 Bryen, Sir L. Glye's, 50 at Salisbury..... 1

- 2 *Robuster*, Mr. Watt's, 160 at Malton 1
 3 *Cherub* Filly, out of *Meta*, 60 at Malton 1
 4 *Mosley Hall*, Mr. Garton's, the Trade Cup (with 440 in specie) at Liverpool Spring, 70 at Liverpool July, and 70 at Preston 3
 1 *Nepoleon* in Ground, Mr. Hutchinson's, 130 at Pychley Hunt, 65 and 90 at Croston Park, 95 at Liverpool Spring, and 60 at Beverley 5
 3 *Silverwood*, Sir G. Heathcote's, 75 at Epsom, and 100 at Brighton 2
 2 *Warlock Baylock*, Mr. Heselwood's, 840 at Doncaster 1

DLY. HER.

- 4 *Don Juan* (late *Marconada*), Mr. Peyton's, the Hack Stakes at Bath Spring, 50 at St. Alban's, 45 at Bath, and 50 at Oxford 4

DUPHES.

- 3 *Cherub* colt, out of *Double Entendre*, Lord Warwick's, 60 at Warwick Spring 1
 4 *Copper Captain*, Mr. Cowley's, 90 at Ascot, and 120 at Aylesbury 2

DORSET.

- 1 *Brown Filly*, Mr. Wile's, The Farmer's Stakes at Holderness Hunt 1
 1 *Reverend Robin*, Mr. Ramsay's, 50 at Calceonian Hunt 1

DUSKARD.

- 2 *Bentley*, Mr. Yates's, the Clearwell Stakes of 900 at the Second October, and the Criterion Stakes of 900 at the Houghton 2
 3 *Constance*, Mr. Houlsworth's, 150 at Newmarket 1
 3 *Hank*, Mr. Houlsworth's, 75 at the York Spring 1
 3 *Garrick*, Mr. Houlsworth's, 150 and 150 at Manchester 2
 2 *Partridge*, Mr. Houlsworth's, half the Two Year Old Stakes at Derby, and 90 at Nottingham 1 1/2

DUSTARD.

- 6 *Cherub* Gelding, dam by *Alligator*, Mr. Wood's, 50 at Wenlock, and 45 at Worcester Autumn 2
 6 *Landrail*, Mr. Fleming's, 90 and 70 at Barnum; Mr. Smith's, 65 and 50 at Newport Pagnel 4

BRAHMIN.

- 4 *Carate*, Mr. Denby's, 55 at Cottesford, 100 at St. Albans, and 50 at Hampton 3

BRAYO.

- 1 *Killy Fisher*, Mr. Nancey's, 70 at Chester 1

BRYTANDORP.

- 3 *Brutus*, Mr. E. Smith's, 40 and 35 at Holderness Hunt 2
 3 *Carnaby*, Lord Mansfield's, 100 at Doncaster, 70s and the Gold Cup Stakes of 100 at Lincoln 3
 4 *Laurel Leaf*, Mr. Macer's, 50 at Whitby, 35 at Lancaster, 50 at Kendal 3
 4 *Maid of Melrose*, Mr. Dawson's, 45 at Durham; Mr. Walker's, 70 at Lancaster, and the King's Plate at Richmond 3
 4 *Physician*, Mr. Skipsey's, the Gold Cup, (with 80 in specie) at Manchester, 125 at Liverpool July, the King's Plate and the Tuxen (with 100 in specie) at York August 4
 4 *Presumpter*, Mr. Wilson's, 45 at Stamford, and 60s at Cheshamfield 2

CACAMBO.

- 4 *Jerry*, Mr. Williamson's, 55 at Burnley 1

CAIN.

- 3 *Berely Bedlin*, Mr. Scott's, a Stakes at Marshfield 1
 3 *Langrath*, Mr. King's, the Gold Cup Stakes of 90 at Epsom, 45 at Cheltenham; and Gen. Grosvenor's, 125 at the Houghton 3
 4 *Lury*, Mr. J. Peck's, 55 at Epsom, and 65 at Warwick 2
 4 *Sensitive*, Mr. Yates's, 60 at the Liverpool July 1
 3 *Duke Toby*, Mr. Beisew's, 125 at Bath, 95 at Cheltenham; Mr. J. Peck's, 125 and 40 at Warwick 4
 4 *Fugulent*, Mr. Yates's, 40 at the Second Spring, and 50 at Second October 2

CALLED QUOTEN.

- 4 *Mutuel*, Mr. Condon's, a Stakes at Dunsford 1
 4 *The Shipper*, Mr. St. Paul's, 45 at Kilsno Spring 1

CANNON BALL.

- 6 *Swift*, Mr. Wernald's, 100 and 70 at Newton 2
 4 *Camilla*, Mr. Hangerford's, 45 at Pychley Hunt 1

CAMEL.

- 2 *Bay Filly*, out of *Frederica*, Lord Lichfield's, 25 at Lichfield Spring 1
 3 *Brown Filly* (Horse Filly), Mr. G. Edwards's, 75 at Epsom 1
 3 *Caliban*, Mr. Price's, 275 at Chester, and 75 at Holywell Hunt 2
 2 *Colt* out of *Asscher*, Lord Wilson's, 25 at the Second October 1
 2 *Colt* out of *Buster*, Lord Westminster's, 50 at Lichfield 1
 3 *Crescent*, Lord Southesk's, 70 at Second Spring; Mr. Wood's, 80 at Canterbury 2
 1 *St. Elvira*, Lord Westminster's, 60 at Holywell Hunt 1
 2 *Villoria*, Mr. Moore's, 100 at Chester, 85 at Liverpool Spring, 340 at Newton, 405 at Liverpool July, and 50 at Wrexham 5

CANTEEN.

- 3 *Fryson*, Sir J. Bowdell's, 60 at Kendal 1
 4 *Craigmuir*, Sir J. Bowdell's, 50 at the Western Meeting 1

CATTERICK.

- 6 *Jerry*, Mr. Marshall's, 50 at Calster, and 40 at Lincoln 2

CATTON.

- 3 *Anse*, Mr. G. Walker's, 50 at York Spring, and the Cup Stakes of 110 at Nottingham 2
 3 *Brother to Homer*, Col. Cradock's, 50 at Newcastle 1
 4 *Callip*, Mr. Butler's, 60 and 45 at Knights, and 55 at Heston Park 3
 4 *Carlton*, Mr. Gully's, 30 at the First Spring 1
 3 *Conant*, Mr. Houlsworth's, 70 at Manchester; Duke of Barchingham's, 50 at the Calceonian Hunt 2
 3 *Colt* out of *Twisty*, Lord Graham's, 50 at the Second October 1
 5 *Charles*, Mr. Mott's, 40 at Lichfield Spring; Col. Peck's, 70 at Second October 2
 5 *Crescent*, Mr. Teunter's, 50 at Wells, 50 at Bridgewater, 150 at Taunton, 100 at Exeter, 45 at Plymouth, and 65 at Dorchester 1
 4 *David*, Mr. Houlsworth's, 100 at Liverpool July 1
 5 *Glenn*, Mr. 1 Day's, 125 and 130 at Worcester, 165 and 60 at Oxford, 425 and the King's Plate at Warwick, Cup Stakes of 100 and 75 at Abingdon 6
 4 *Ester Nue*, Mr. Burton's, 50 at Warwick, 50 at Leicester, and 40 at Peakridge 3
 4 *Isabel*, Mr. Gascoigne's, twice 50 at Poolefleet 2

- 3 *Lady Charlotte*, Lord Conyngham's, 100 at Epsom; Mr. Menzies, 40 at Huntingdon, 50 and 45 at Yarmouth, at Southwold, 80 and 45 at Epsom, October 7
 4 *Minster*, Lord Lichfield's, 75 at the Houghton 1
 4 *Truitt*, Duke of Cleveland's, the Claret Stakes of 800 at the Craven Meeting, 300 at the First Spring, and 30 at Doncaster 3

CENTAUR.

- 3 *Agyptha*, Duke of Gordon's, the Garden Stakes of 100 at the Second October, and Derby and Oaks Challenge Stakes of 250 at the Houghton 3
 3 *Enir*, Duke of Grafton's, 50 at the July Meeting; Col. Peel's, 50 at Huntingdon 2
 3 *Trepidation*, Lord Warwick's, the Guy Stakes of 700 at Warwick, 100 and 50 at Lichfield, and 50 at Walsall 4

CHAMPION.

- 4 *Captain Watfir*, Mr. Mansey's, 60 at Shrewsbury 1
 3 *Donnington*, Mr. J. Ongley's, the Bilsdon Capote Stakes of 200. 10c. at Coates Park, 50 at Stourbridge, 150 and 80 at Heston Park 3
 3 *Maid of Honour*, Lord Westminster's, 150 at Holywell Hunt 1
 3 *Marienne*, Mr. E. Peel's, 50 at Newcastle (Staffordshire) 7

CHAMPION.

- 4 *Bay Colt*, out of *Rasane's* dam, Capt. Phillips's, 59 at Ludlow 1
 - *Chapman*, Mr. Walsman's, 45 at Holderness Hunt 1
 5 *Dinos*, Mr. Kirby's, 120 at the Craven Meeting, and 50 at St. Albans 2
 - *Donnington*, Mr. Colington's, 100 at Bath Spring 1

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

- 3 *Bachel*, Mr. Walker's, 500 at Doncaster, 100 and 150 at Nottingham 3
 3 *Corvina*, Mr. Lacey's, 75 at Ludlow 1
 3 *Claret*, Mr. C. Wilson's, 60 at Stamford, twice 50 at Huntingdon, and 50 at the Houghton 4
 3 *Palatine*, Gen. Grosvenor's, 400, 100, and 120 at the Craven 3
 3 *Lerby*, Mr. Bickin's, 60 at Leman 1
 3 *Murillo*, Mr. Lacey's, 75 at Lichfield Spring, and 10 at Manchester 2
 2 *Queen Bees*, Mr. Morley's, 25 at Holywell Hunt 1
 2 *Wyndham*, Mr. Howel's, 300 at Stockton 1

ENGLISH STUD SALES.

The following horses were sold at York during the Spring Meeting:—

Amurath, by *Whisker*, dam by *Selim*, two years old. Mr. S. Reed—251 gs.

Brown Filly, by *Falcon*, out of *Windcliffe's* dam, three years old—9 gs.

Bay Colt by *Figaro*, dam by *Woful*, three years old—31 gs.

Bay Filly, by *The Pirate*, dam by *Hetman*, three years old—10 gs.

Mr. Wilson, of Bilsdon, has purchased *Miss Craven* of Arthur Pavis, with the intention of breeding from her.

SALES AT NEWHARREY.

By Messrs. Tattersall, on Tuesday, July 9.

Lord Lowther's Lazzarone, four years old, by *Partizan*, out of *Tricirac*—180 gs.

Two Year Olds.

Colt, by *Partisan*, out of *Fawn*, engaged in the Derby—70 gs.

Bay Colt, by *Partisan*, out of *Bizarre*, engaged on Thursday in the Craven Meeting in a Sweepstake, 100, h ft, nine subs.—80 gs.

Colt, by *Reveller*, out of *Aline*, engaged in the First October Meeting, 1834, in a Stako, 100, h ft.—200 gs.

Yearlings.

Colt, by *Partisan*, out of *Aline*—150 gs.

Colt, by *Partisan*, out of *Scratch*, engaged in the Riddlesworth, 1835—150 gs.

Colt, by *Truffle*, out of *Pomona* (*Raby's* dam)—100 guineas.

Colt, by *Patron*, out of a *Selim* mare, sister to *Fatima*—60 gs.

Colt, by *Lamplighter*, dam by *Partisan*, out of *Donna Clara*—100 gs.

Filly, by *Merlin*, out of *Fawn*, engaged in the Craven Meeting, 1835, 50, h ft.—100 gs.

On Wednesday, the 10th, the following two, the property of Mr. Grant, were the only lots sold.

Bay Colt, by *Emilius*, out of *Seamew*, (own brother to *St. Nicholas*), no engagement. Sir L. Glyn—200 guineas.

Bay Colt, by *Partisan*, out of *Duckling*, by *Phantom Orville*, &c. no engagement. Mr. Biggs—100 gs.

BILDENTON STUD SALE.

Two Year Olds.

Brown Filly, by *Stainborough*, dam by *Smolensko*, out of *Zoraida*, by *Don Quixote*. Mr. Litchwald—30 gs.

Bay Filly, by *Middleton*, dam by *Smolensko*, out of *Jerboa*. Mr. Tattersall—50 gs.

Yearlings.

Ross Filly, by *Camel*, dam by *Southsayer* (*Miss Craven* and the *Hermite's* dam), granddam by *Buzzard*, out of sister to *Bangtail*, by *Highdyeer*—85 gs.

Brown Filly, by *Sultan*, out of *Eliza Leeds* (the dam of *Erebus*), by *Comus*—*Helen*, by *Hambletonian*—*Susan*, by *Overton*—*Drowy* by *Drone*—83 gs.

Fills.

Bay Colt, by *Bedlamite*, out of *Isabella*, by *Comus*—50 gs.

Brown Colt, by *Wrangler*, out of *Panthen*, by *Blacklock*, or *Comus*—*Manuela*, by *Dick Andrews*—*Mandane* by *Pet'os*, out of *Young Camilla*, sister to *Colibri*, by *Woodpecker*. Mr. W. Edwards—66 gs.

Brown Colt, by *Bedlamite*, dam by *Whalebone* (the

dam of Vulcan and Runnymede,) out of Ransom, by Sir Peter, grandam, Shift, by Sweetbriar—Susan (Black) by Snap, out of a sister to Belgrade—Clifton Arabian—50 gs.

Chestnut Colt, by Bedlamite, out of Eliza Leeds, the dam of Escamas. Mr. Howe—64 gs.

Chestnut Colt, by Bedlamite, dam by Woful, grandam by Golumpus, out of a sister to Busingbrough—Herod—Matchem. Mr. Howe—50 gs.

Bay Filly, by Bedlamite, dam by Woful, out of Phantom, by Hambletonian, great grandam by Precipitate—Highlyer—Tiffany, by Eclipse—Young Hag. Mr. W. Edwards—44 gs.

Bay colt, by Bedlamite, dam by Walton (Caccia Pist's dam). Col. Peel—50 gs.

Albany, eight years old, by Whalebone, dam by Gohanna (the dam of Moses), winner of the Derby. Mr. Litchfield—300 gs.

The following were disposed of at the sale of the Ruting Stud and Hangers of Thomas Scarisbrick, Esq. deceased:

Lot.	Guinea.
1. Georgiana, a chestnut filly, by Teniere—Bought by Mr. Robinson, Carnaby.	42
2. Scamp, a bay colt by Lottery; Capt. White of Manchester.	180
3. Chestnut colt, by Peter Lely; Mr. Hollinshead.	43
4. Bay colt, by Lottery, out of Chapeau de Paille; Mr. Brown, Liverpool.	153
5. Bay gelding by Peter Lely, out of I'm-sure-I-shan't; Mr. Dicconson.	120
6. Bay filly, by Peter Lely, dam by Whisker; Mr. Hollinshead.	32
7. Brown filly by Young Corrector; Mr. S. Lees, Manchester.	40
8. Brown filly, by Neptune; Mr. John Reynolds, Burrough.	58
9. Bay colt, by Lottery, dam by Welbeck; Mr. Dicconson.	190
10. Chestnut colt, by Velocipede; Sir Thomas Stanley.	74
11. Bay filly, by Peter Lely, out of Bonny Bess; Mr. Lees, Bolton.	11

Brood Mares.

12. Chapeau de Paille, by Rubens, with a foal at her foot; Mr. Wilson.	185
13. Young Duchess, by Constable, out of Lady Abbe; Mr. S. Lees, Manchester.	70
14. Whisker mare, stunted to Lottery; Mr. Boardman.	36
15. Rose, by Rubens, stunted to Felt; Mr. Willis.	18

16. Little Red Riding Hood, by Warrior; Mr. C. W. Lyon. 17 |

17. Bonny Bess, by Old Corrector, out of Lady Abbe; Mr. Leicester, Moor Hall. 25 |

18. Bay mare, 3 years old, stunted to a half bred horse; Mr. Atkinson. 44 |

Foals.

19. Bay colt foal, by Peter Lely, with a brown cart mare; Mr. Trafford. 38 |

20. Chestnut colt foal, by Peter Lely; with a chestnut pony; Mr. Ackers. 24 |

21. Bay colt foal, by Peter Lely, out of Young Duchess; Mr. Thompson, Wigan. 15 |

Lottery, by Tramp.—This celebrated horse has been sold to the French government for 2000 gs; also Cad, and Winner of the Derby in 1828, and five others from Lord Sligo's stud.

Lord Canyngham has sold Minister to Lord Lichfield for £500.

Connoisseur.—Mr. Scott has sold Connoisseur, by Chateau Margaux, out of Frailty, by Filho da Puta, to Mr. Chifney for £1400. Connoisseur ran second to Dangerous for the Derby.

Derby and Oaks, 1835 and 1836.—There are 133 subscribers to the Derby, and 100 to the Oaks, the greatest number ever known. One of the colts entered for the Derby is ridiculously named "Honori. cabillodinitianus." A horse with such a name as this can never become a favourite.

Sir Hercules, out of Peri, was purchased at the sale of Lord Langford's stud, by Mr. Botsall, for account of F. P. Corbin, Esq. of Virginia, for 750 gs.

Peri, dam of Hercules, with a colt foal at her foot by Starch, was purchased for the Royal Stud at Hampton Court for 400 gs.

A yearling filly, by Roller, out of Peri, sold for 95 guineas.

TROTTING REPORTS.

UNION COURSE, & C.

November 8, 1833.—W. McLeod's b. g. Paul Pry against seventeen miles and three-quarters within the hour, under the saddle.

This match came off this day on the Union Course, (not on the Centreville Course, as has been published in some daily prints). He was backed to do the above distance in one hour, and \$250 was bet upon every quarter from that terminating the sixteenth mile to seventeen mile and three-quarters. The ground is of nearly an oval shape, or rather two parallel lines, each one-quarter of a mile in length, connected at the ex-

tremities by semicircles of also one quarter of a mile each. The track, upon being measured with a tight chain, was found to be one mile and six feet in circumference.

He went off in good style, and kept on steadily for nine miles, at the end of which he was stopped for 30 seconds, and was given a few go-downs of water; after which he was again put in motion, and went on nine miles further, without flagging in the least, performing eighteen miles, or rather going eighteen times round the course (being eighteen miles and thirty-six yards), in 58 minutes 52 seconds, according to the time returned by the judge or time-keeper. He came in with so little distress and so much within his rate, that it was the general opinion that he could have gone another mile within the hour. The following is the time taken up in going each mile:

min.	sec.	min.	sec.
1st mile,	3 18	10th mile,	4 1
2	3 16	11	3 7
3	3 17	12	3 20
4	3 9	13	3 20
5	3 13	14	3 16
6	3 14	15	3 11
7	3 16	16	3 9
8	3 17	17	3 7
9	3 13	18	3 8

He was rode by a boy named Hiram Woodruff, weighing 135lbs, in beautiful style, and with great judgment. Judges were placed at each quarter-mile from that which was the last of the sixteen miles to the end, by those who had bets thereon. Paul Pry is now nine years old; he was bred on Long Island, and got by Mount Holly, dam by Hambletonian.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

Saturday, Nov. 9.—Match for \$1000, between Cato and Comet, on the Centreville Course, Long Island, one mile heats. Owing to the delay in starting, and the unfavorable state of the weather, it was not decided.

First heat.—Cato led for a short distance, when Comet came up and lapped him; in this way they went along until near home, when Comet broke his trot, and Cato went in ahead. Time, 2 min. 48 sec.

Second heat.—Cato got the lead and kept it a short distance, when he broke, and Comet went forward; after going something more than half a mile, Cato recovered his lost ground, and came up, when he again broke, and Comet won in first. Done in 2 min. 45 sec.

It being now sundown, it was agreed by the parties to make a draw of it, and trot the same distance for \$500, being half the amount then pending, on the following Monday.

Monday, 11th.—In pursuance of this arrangement, the horses again started at 1 o'clock. They went off evenly, and kept together for about two hundred yards, when they both broke their trot. Comet first settled down to his work, and opened a considerable gap; when they entered upon the straight quarter-stretch Cato gained upon him until he was abreast of the distance-post, when he again broke, and Comet won the heat by four or five lengths. Done in 2 min. 37½ sec.

Second heat.—They went off evenly, and kept together for about half a mile, when Cato broke, and thereby lost several lengths; after settling down again to his work he gained fast upon his adversary. It was, however, too late to recover his lost ground, and Comet won by a length. Time, 2 min. 35 sec.

Same day.—Purse, \$50; two-mile heats; entered Confidence (alias, Long Tom), Jaffier, and the Boston, Marc.

First heat.—Closely contested between Confidence and the Marc—Jaffier being of no account. Won by Confidence in 5 min. 43 sec.

Second heat won by Confidence in 5 min. 51 sec.

EAGLE COURSE, TRENTON, N. J.

Thursday, Nov. 14.—Purse, \$200; two-mile heats; all ages; under the saddle; weights or ages not given in the report.

Sally Miller.....	1	0	1
Columbus.....	2	0	2
Screwdriver.....	dis.		

Screwdriver broke, would not settle to his trot, and was pulled up.

Friday, 15th.—Purse, \$100; all ages; best three in five mile-heats.

Edwin Forrest.....	2	1	1	1
Columbus.....	1	2	2	3
Lady Clay.....	4	3	3	2
Gypsy.....	dis.			
Lady Jackson.....	dis.			

Time, 2 min. 40½ sec.; 2 min. 37 sec.; 2 min. 43 sec.; 2 min. 40 sec.

It is much to be regretted that the Secretaries, or Clerks of Courses, omit to report the ages and weights.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

Thursday, Nov. 21.—Match for \$1000, two mile-heats, between Cato and Comet, under the saddle.

Comet showed a little lameness, but what was worse, an unruly obstinate disposition.

First heat.—The signal for the start being given, the horses had not proceeded more than twenty yards when Comet broke his trot, stopped, and when made to proceed, went off on a rack. After much difficulty

he was made to settle to his trot. Cato was now something like a quarter of a mile ahead; Comet went on and made up a good deal of his lost ground; he, however, again broke in the second mile, and got into a rack as before, while Cato kept steadily on, winning the heat by a long distance, going in at his case in 7 min. 12 sec.

Second heat.—Comet showed so much temper and obstinacy, that it was next to impossible to get him to start. His ears were tied, his rider changed, but all to little purpose. After a delay of nearly two hours, they got off, and went together for about half a quarter of a mile, when Comet broke his trot, and racked as in the first heat; Cato got ahead about three hundred yards; Comet after some time settled down to his trot, and recovered some of his lost ground. They went on until about 350 or 400 yards from the winning-post, when Cato in his turn broke; Comet, who had made up a great deal of his loss, now advanced rapidly, but Cato settled again to his trot, and being still some distance in front, went on, and came in about 50 yards ahead. Time, 6 min. 36 sec.

HUNTING PARK COURSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday, November 21.—Purse, \$100, best three out of five; mile heats.

Sally Miller.....	1	1	2	3	1
Gipsy.....	2	2	3	1	2
Lady Hope.....	3	3	1	2	3
Time, 2 min. 37½ sec.; 2 min. 37 sec.; 2 min. 40 sec.; 2 min. 42 sec.; and 2 min. 44 sec.					

Sally Miller and Lady Hope, it is reported, past the winning-post in the fourth heat on a gallop, Gipsy leading. If so, they ought not to have been allowed to start for the fifth heat.

Friday, 22.—The trotting was postponed until next day on account of bad weather.

Saturday, 23.—Purse, \$200; two-mile heats.
Columbus..... 1 1
Itad..... 2 2
Time, 5 min. 38 sec.; 5 min. 17 sec.; track very heavy; no ages or weights reported.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

Monday, Dec. 2.—Comet and Columbus; Match for \$600; mile heats; best three out of five.

This Match, which excited as much interest in its anticipation as disappointment in its progress, came off, but owing to the ill temper of Comet it was totally devoid of sport or interest. The horses were hardly started before Comet broke his trot, and for a long time defied the utmost efforts of his rider to bring him down to it again, while Columbus was quietly vinding

his way home, just as Comet began the last quarter of his first mile, he struck his trot, and came along to within a few rods of the stand at a tremendous pace, but the moment Columbus increased his speed, he broke again, and came out some lengths behind, on the run, losing the heat in 2 min. 58 sec. The second and third heats were still worse. Every means was tried to make him trot, but all in vain. Columbus won all three heats without being put up, or even approached. Owing to the ugly temper exhibited by Comet it was quite unnecessary to keep the time, as he did not make a trot of it at all, and one of the heats, it was stated, occupied three minutes and a-half. Those who saw Comet do his mile in 2 min. 35 sec. need not be told of his speed; but with such a disposition he had no chance in the world against so good a horse as Columbus, and possessing so quiet a temper.

HARLEM, N. Y., TROTTING PARK.—FALL MEETING.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.—For a Purse; two mile heats;
Mr. McManus' Crazy Jane..... 1 2 2
Mr. Whippley's Rip Van Winkle..... 2 1 1
Mr. Berline's Comet..... 3 dis
Done in 5 min. 37 sec.; 5 min. 40 sec.; 5 min. 33 sec. The contest was well maintained by Crazy Jane and Rip Van Winkle. Comet, being in one of his usual restive moods, took the stand.

Thursday, 5.—For a Purse; best three out of five; mile heats.

Mr. Revville's Confidence.....	1	1	1
Mr. Anderson's Edwin Forrest.....	2	2	3
Mr. Lewis's Marshal Blecher.....	3	3	2
Done in 2 min. 45 sec.; 2 min. 36 sec.; and 2 min. 37 sec. 100 to 30 freely offered on Edwin Forrest against the field before starting, and as freely taken.			

Friday, 6.—For a Purse; two-mile heats.

Mr. Anderson's Charlotte Temple.....	1	2	1
Mr. Woodruff's Major Jack Downing... 3	3	dis	
Mr. McManus's Modesty.....	2	1	1
Mr. Lewis's Collector was entered but drawn; the purse being for second-rate horses, and Collector considered a first-rate.			

Done in 5 min. 29 sec.; 5 min. 19 sec.; 5 min 17 sec.

The weather was fine, and the Course well attended.

HUNTING PARK COURSE, PHILADELPHIA.

December 25.—The long pending match between Mr. J. Black and Mr. Jeffrey to trot their horses fifty miles over the Hunting Park Course, came off, on Christmas day, but, owing to an accident, Mr. Black's mare was unable to go more than thirty-seven miles, at the completion of which a sand-crack in her hoof burst out bleeding, and entirely disabled her from fin-

ishing the distance. After Mr. Jeffrey's mare had passed round the course twice more, the stakes were given up, and the match concluded. The pace of both was excellent, but we have no account of the time on which we can rely.

Edwin Forrest.—Since his recent victory over Columbus at Philadelphia, such confidence has been raised in the speed of Edwin Forrest, that his owners now offer to trot him against any horse in the United States, two-mile heats in harness and under saddle, for a thousand dollars.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

Friday, Jan. 21, 1834.—A very interesting match took place over the Centreville course, between two trotting horses called 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Bull in the Woods,' for \$250 aside, two miles and repeat in the harness. This event grew out of a previous contest, and was intended to test their relative speed when driven in sporting sulkies. In the morning the weather was so bad that the match was not expected to come off, as the rain fell all day, and even while the horses were going, the ice with which the previous frost had covered the track resisted the wheels, which had to cut through it like a brace of saws.

First heat.—The Yankee got the poles, but had scarcely started when Bull passed, and obtained the inner track, which he kept for a quarter of a mile. The Yankee then made a hard push, and on coming alongside, Bull flew up, broke his trot, and lost the poles, which Yankee Doodle took, and kept to the end of the heat; for though Bull in the Woods evidently had the foot of his opponent, yet whenever they lapped, the about of the other's driver broke up his trot, and Yankee Doodle won the heat in 6 min. 38 sec.

Second heat.—At starting, Yankee Doodle of course had the poles, but had scarcely got off when Bull passed him, and had for half a mile four or five lengths ahead. Yankee then came up, lapped him, and Bull broke up and lost the lead till about three quarters round, when he again led by a few yards, but could not take the poles; but though frequently lapping his rival, could not effectually pass him, from breaking his trot at the about of the other's driver, and Yankee Doodle won the second heat in 6 min. 32 sec.

The pace was very good, when the wretched state of the course is considered, for bets were freely offered before the start that no one mile would be done in three minutes and a-half, but they were not taken up. Throughout the match it was evident that Bull in the Woods was the quickest, but Yankee Doodle the most honest to his trot. Mr. Joel Conklin drove the winner, and Mr. McClintock the other.

RACING CALENDAR.

TRENTON, N. J., SECOND FALL MEETING.

Thursday, November 14.—Purse, \$—; for three years, 90lbs.; four, 104lbs.; five, 114lbs.; six, 121lbs.; and aged, 120lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; two-mile heats.

Capt. R. F. Stockton's b. m. Miss Mattie, by Sir Archie, out of Black Ghost, five years.....	2	2	1	1
L. Murat's b. m. Queen Dido, by John Richards, dam by Duroc, five years....	1	3	2	2
Bela Badger's b. c. Priam, by John Richards, four years.....	4	1	3	dr
Dr. Darcy's ch. h. Leopold, by Oscar, dam by Expedition, aged.....	3	4	4	ro

Second heat run in 3 min. 58 sec.; third heat in 4 min. 3 sec.; the time of the other heats not taken down.

November 21.—Purse of \$—; for all ages; weights the same as on the 14th; mile heats.

L. Murat's b. h. Jesse Fowler, by Childe's, five years old.....	2	1	1
W. Van Mater's gr. f. Helen, by Lance, three years old.....	1	2	dr
Mr. Frost's b. f. Grasshopper, by Godolphin, four years old.....	dis.		

Run in 1 min. 51½ sec.; 1 min. 53 sec.; the time of the last heat not noted.

Nov. 22.—Purse of \$200; for all ages; weights the same as on the preceding days; two-mile heats.

Mr. L. Murat's b. m. Queen Dido, five years	1	1
M. Charleek's b. c. Laplander, by Flagella, tor, three years.....	2	2
Dr. Darcy's b. m. Orphan Girl, by Orphan Boy, five years old.....	3	3

Run in 4 min. 10 sec.; and 4 min. 6 sec.; track heavy after rain.

GARDEN CO., FLORIDA, JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

Quincy Course, Wednesday, Dec. 4th.

Purse, \$200; for three years old, 80lbs.; four, 100lbs.; five, 114lbs.; six, 118lbs.; and aged, 124lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; two-mile heats.

J. J. Fitman's b. m. Delilah, by Sir Archie, dam by Herod, five years old.....	1	1
Willis Alston's b. h. Joab, by Thomas's Sir Andrew, dam by Potomac, five years.....	3	2
Crawford Sprowl's ch. g. John Sykes, by Jackson's Sir Archie, five years.....	2	3
Robert Smith's ch. f. Highland Mary, by Napoleon, dam by Standard, three years.....	4	4

Run in 4 min., and 4 min. 7 sec.

Thursday, Sch.—Purse, \$150; for all ages except

the winner of the previous days; weights the same as yesterday; best three in five mile-heats.

Crawford Sprawl's b. h. Jackson, by Timoleon, dam by Whip, aged..... 1 1 2 1
 Willis Alston's b. h. Job, five years 3 3 1 2
 J. J. Piman's gr. h. Edwin, by Tho. mas's Sir Andrew, five years..... 2 2 3 3
 Run in 2 min. 3 sec.; 1 min. 50 sec.; 1 min. 57 sec.; 2 min. 3 sec.

Friday, 6th.—Purse, \$150; for all except the winning horses of the previous days; weights the same as on the first and second days; mile-heats.

Robert Smith's b. f. Mary Leadbetter, by Sir Richard, dam by Oscar, three years..... 2 4 1 1

J. J. Piman's gr. c. by Sir Archie, dam by Palfox, three years..... 4 1 3 2

C. Sprowl's ch. g. John Sykes, five years old..... 3 3 2 dis

Willis Alston's ch. g. by Crusader, out of Hampton's imp. mare, three years 1 2 4 dr
 Run in 1 min. 59 sec.; 2 min.; 2 min. 2 sec.; 2 min.

Saturday, 7.—For the Entrance Money of the previous days; free for all except previous winners; weights the same as on preceding days; one mile-out.

Robert Smith's b. f. Mary Leadbetter, by Sir Richard, dam by Conqueror, three years..... 1

J. J. Piman's gr. h. Edwin, five years..... 2
 Time, 2 min.; track in fine order.

SPARTA, GEO., JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

Wednesday, December 4.—Purse, \$200; for three years old, 80lbs.; four, 100lbs.; five, 110lbs.; six, 118lbs.; and aged, 124lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; mile-heats.

Mr. Ligon's b. h. Cannibal, by Muckle John, dam by Oscar, five years..... 3 1 1

Mr. Covington's b. f. Queen Adelaide, by Arab, dam by Virginian, four years..... 2 2 2

Gen. J. D. Thomas's b. f. Lady Burk, by Falstaff, dam by Gallatin, four years.. 1 d. foll.

Run in 7 min. 57 1/2 sec.; 2 min. 6 sec.; 2 min. 15 sec.
 Track very heavy; rain falling, and previous wet weather.

Thursday, 5th.—Purse, \$250; free for all; weights as on the previous day; two-mile heats.

Mr. Ligon's gr. c. Gov. Hamilton, by Sir Andrew, dam by Bonaparte, four years..... 1 1

Mr. Neal's gr. h. Muckle Andrew, by Muckle John, dam by Andrew, five years..... 2 2

Mr. Holsey's b. g. Nallifer, by Whip, dam by Quicksilver, five years..... 3 dis

J. J. Harrison's ch. h. Division, by Arab, dam by Virginian, age not given..... dis

Run in 4 min. 34 sec.; 4 min. 20 sec.; track very deep.

Friday, 6.—Purse, \$300; all ages; weights the same as before; three-mile heats.

Mr. Ligon's b. c. Plato, by Sir William, (who came of Transport), dam by Tiger..... 1 1

Mr. Harrison's b. m. Jane Bertrand, by Bertrand, five years..... 2 2

Mr. Covington's b. m. Eliza Jackson, by Sir Andrew, dam by Financier, five years..... 3 3

Run in 6 min. 30 sec.; 6 min. 32 sec.; track very deep and heavy.

Saturday, 7.—Purse, \$200; for all ages; weights as before; the best three in five; mile-heats.

J. J. Harrison's ch. h. Division, by Arab, dam by Virginian, five years old..... 2 1 1

Mr. Neal's gr. h. Muckle Andrew, by Muckle John, five years..... 1 2 2

Gen. G. D. Thomas's b. f. Lady Burke, by Falstaff, dam by Gallatin, four years.. 3 dr

Time not noted; track a full mile by measurement, but very deep after constant rain.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

Tuesday, December 17.—Sweepstake, \$1000 each, h. ft.; for three years old colts, 86lbs.; fillies, 83lbs.; three-mile heats; five subs. (one dead).

Col. Jas. J. Piman's ch. c. Francis Marion, by Long's Maria, dam by Sir Archie.. 1 1

Willis Alston's b. f. Mary Smith, by Sir Richard, dam by Oscar..... 3 2

Col. C. Sprowl's (of Alabama) ch. c. Veto, by Crusader, out of Young Lottery..... 2 3

Run in 6 min. 23 sec.; 6 min. 21 sec.; track sixteen feet over a mile; very heavy running, in consequence of the ground being very lately injudiciously ploughed during dry weather, which continued until within a few days of the races, when it set to rain, and continued during the race week.

Wednesday, 18.—Jockey Club Purse, \$200; for three years old, 83lbs.; four, 100lbs.; five, 110lbs.; six, 118lbs.; and aged, 124lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; mile-heats.

R. G. Rick's ch. f. Rachel Jackson, by Contention, dam by Sir Arthur, four years 2 1 1

Maj. J. P. Booth's b. h. General Andrew Jackson, by Timoleon, dam by Whip, aged 3 3 dis

Col. R. Smith's b. f. Virginia Hartwell, by Sir Richard, dam by Conqueror, three years..... 1 2 dr

Willis Alston's ch. g. Goldfinder, by Muckle John, dam by Gallatin, five years.. 4 dis

Run in 2 min.; 2 min.; and 1 min. 59 sec.

Thursday, 19.—Jockey Club Purse, \$450; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; two-mile heats.

Willie Alston's ch. f. Miss Ann Hampton, by Crusader, dam by Gallatin, four yrs	1	2	1
R. G. Rick's ch. f. Antelope, by Stockholder, dam by Timoleon, three years	2	1	2
Col. J. J. Pittman's b. m. Stacey, by Bullock's Muckle John, dam by Collector, five years	4	4	3
Maj. J. B. Booth's ch. g. John Sykes; five years	3	3	4
Run in 4 min. 8 sec.; 4 min. 5 sec.; and 4 min. 10 sec.			

Friday, 20th.—Jockey Club Purse, \$400; for all ages; weights the same as on the two last preceding days; three-mile heats.

Col. R. Smith's b. f. Mary Smith, by Sir Richard, dam by Oscar, three years	1	1	
Col. J. J. Pittman's b. m. Deilish, by Sir Archie, dam by Harwood, five years	2	2	
Mr. Ledwith's g. Goldfinder, five years	dis		
Run in 6 min. 18 sec.; 6 min. 22 sec.			

Saturday, 21.—Proprietor's Purse, \$300; handicaps for all ages; best three in five; mile-heats.

Col. Spawgl's b. h. General Andrew Jackson, seven years, 85lbs.	1	1	1
Willie Alston's ch. f. Miss Ann Hampton, three years old, 83lbs.	2	3	2
Col. J. J. Pittman's b. m. Stacey, five years, 82lbs.	4	4	3
R. G. Rick's ch. f. Rachel Jackson, four years, 97lbs.	3	2	dis
Run in 4 min.; 2 min. 1 sec.; 2 min. 4 sec.			

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, RACES.

Thursday, December 19.—Purse, being three-fifths of the subscription; for all ages; weights not mentioned in the return of the secretary; two-mile heats.

James M. Will's gr. g. Rattle Cash, by Stockholder, dam by Pagolei, six years	1	1	
John G. Young's r. h. Cherokee, by Old Cherokee, out of Pleaser, five years	2	2	
James D. Sparlock's br. f. by Douglasson, dam by Whip, two years	dis		
Run in 4 min. 4 sec.; 4 min. 8 sec.			

Friday, 20.—Purse, being two-fifths of the subscription; for all ages; weights not mentioned in the return made by the secretary; mile-heats.

John G. Young's ch. h. Sparrowhawk, six years	1	1	
Addison Kennedy's ch. h. Charger, by Terror, dam by James, six years	2	2	
Henry Bauner's ch. f. Juliet, by Ives, dam by Oscar, two years	bold		

Run in 2 min. 24 sec.; time of the other heat not noted.

Saturday, 21.—\$100 each subscriber, with the entrance money of the preceding days added; all ages; best three in five; mile-heats.

James M. Wall's ch. f. Fly, by Sampter, out of Old Fly, four years	1	1	1
James E. Howard's b. g. Turmentor, by Oscar, dam by Medley, five years	2	2	2
John G. Young's r. h. Cherokee, five yrs	dis		
Time of the first heat not noted; 2d heat run in 2 min. 3 sec.; 3d, 2 min. 8 sec.			

The weather inclement, and the track very deep, owing to heavy rain.

We do not know the weights carried upon the Alexandria Course, or we would have supplied them, the omission of which renders the account of the distance run and time occupied of no avail.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Thursday, December 20. Silver Fiches, value \$60, with \$72 added, for colts and fillies owned by members of the Club residing within the congressional district; mile-heats.

John D. ... br. c. Lath, by North Carolina, out of Sally Strowd, by Kinsey's Bedford, 84lbs.	1	2	1
William B. Meare's b. c. Cohagen, by Giles Scroggins, out of Jennie Deans, by Virginian, 74lbs.	2	1	2
Run in 2 min. 8 sec.; 2 min. 1 sec.; 2 min. 20 sec.			

Friday, 21.—Purse, \$150; for three years, 80lbs.; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; and aged, 124lbs; two-mile heats.

Wm. M. West's ch. f. Ping, by Sir Charles, dam by Napoleon, five years	1	1	
Josiah Turner's b. f. Sally Hawkins, by North Carolina, out of Sally Strowd, four yrs	dis		
Run in 4 min. 14 sec.; 4 min. 17 sec.			

Saturday, 22.—Purse, \$300; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; three-mile heats.

William M. West's br. f. Maid of Southampton, by Monsieur Tounson, dam by imp. Chance, four years	1	1	
John Walker's ch. f. Kate, by Giles Scroggins, three years	0	2	
H. Brocken's ch. f. Betsy Bell, by Sir Archie, dam by Eclipse, three years	0	3	
Josiah Turner's br. f. Rachel Jackson, by North Carolina, dam by imp. Mon, was also entered, but proving lame was withdrawn.			

The time in which the heats of this last race were run are omitted in the return.

CHANDLERBURGH, S. C., RACES.

Thursday, January 2, 1894.—Purse, \$300; for three years old, 90lbs; four, 102lbs; five, 112lbs; six, 120lbs; aged, 126lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; three-mile heats.

Aug. Flood's ch. h. Zip Coon, by Rob Roy, aged..... 1 1

D. Rowe's ch. h. John Selden, by Reliance, dam by Hephæstion, five years..... 2 2

Run in 6 min. 18 sec.; 6 min. 47 sec.; easy.

Friday, 3.—Purse, \$150; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; two-mile heats.

P. M. Butler's b. c. Argyle, by Monsieur Tomson, dam by Oscar, three years..... 1 1

Aug. Flood's cr. m. Fanny, by Reliance, five years..... 2 2

Run in 4 min. 12 sec.; 4 min. 18 sec.

Saturday, 4.—Purse, \$—; for all ages; weights as on the preceding days; mile-heats.

F. Felder's b. c. Edisto, by Reliance, four years..... 2 1 1

D. Rowe's ch. f. by Reliance, three yrs 1, 2 dr

Time not given in the report.

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C., RACES.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—Purse, \$—; for three years old, 90lbs; four, 102lbs; five, 112lbs; six, 120lbs; aged, 126lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; three-mile heats.

Aug. Flood's ch. h. Zip Coon, by Rob Roy, aged..... 2 1 1

E. Richardson's b. f. Miss Mask, by Co. met, age not given in the report..... 1 2 2

Run in 6 min. 18 sec.; 6 min. 22 sec.; 6 min. 24 sec.

Wednesday, 10.—Purse, \$—; all ages; weights the same as yesterday; two-mile heats.

Aug. Flood's cr. m. Fanny, by Reliance, four years..... 1 1

D. Rowe's ch. h. John Selden, by Reliance, dam by Hephæstion, five years..... 2 2

Time not mentioned in the report.

Thursday, 11.—Purse, \$—; for all ages; weights the same as on the preceding days; mile-heats.

E. Richardson's b. f. Clear-the-snow, by —, four years..... 1 1

Mr. — ch. h. —..... 2 dr

Time not given, nor are the amount of the purses, nor (with one exception) the ages or weights carried; we have supplied these omissions as far as our knowledge went.

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COLUMBIA, S. C., JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

Monday, January 13.—Sweepstake, \$100 each, h. f.; for three years old colts, 90lbs; fillies, 87lbs; two-mile heats; 19 subscribers, 16 paid.

Col. Paul Fitzsimmons' gr. f. Augusta, by Crusader, out of Ruth, by Big Ben..... 1 1

J. Rivers' ch. c. by Crusader, dam by Hephæstion..... 2 2

J. Harrison's br. c. by Bertrand, dam by Virginia..... dis

Run in 4 min. 20 sec.; 4 min. 6 sec.

Tuesday, 14th.—Jockey Club Purse, \$500; for three years old, 90lbs; four, 102lbs; five, 112lbs; six, 120lbs; aged, 126lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; four-mile heats.

Col. P. Fitzsimmons' ch. m. Betsy Hare, by Contention, dam by Merryfield, five years..... 1 1

Col. J. R. Spann's ch. h. Muckle John,* by Old Muckle John, dam by Wiley's Marak, son of Diomed, grandam by Highflyer, son of Wildair 2 2

2 to 1 on Muckle John before the start.

Run in 8 min. 20 sec.; and 8 min. 12 sec.

First heat.—Betsy Hare took the lead and maintained it throughout.

Second heat.—Was well contested; at the end of the first mile, Mucklejohn came in front, Betsy hanging close upon him; in the fourth mile he ran unkind; when about half a mile from home, Betsy made play, came forward, and won the heat thirty or forty yards in advance.

Wednesday, 15.—Purse, \$400; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; three-mile heats.

Col. J. R. Spann's b. m. Little Venus, by Sir William, out of Licado, five years..... 2 1 1

Col. P. Fitzsimmons' gr. f. Augusta, by Crusader, out of Ruth, three years..... 1 2 2

Run in 6 min. 13 sec.; 6 min. 6 sec.; 6 min. 2 sec.

This was a great betting race—4, 3, and 2, to 1 on Augusta, and much done at these odds. Her uncommon size for a three-year old (10½ hands), and her race on Monday created doubts of her ability to hold out against such a nag as Little Venus.

First heat.—Little Venus made running, obtained the lead, and went away as usual in bold style, Augusta close up; in this way they kept along steadily, at a

* Having observed the dam of Muckle John, son of Old Muckle John, heretofore given wrong in the generality of racing reports, we have corrected it, and given his pedigree as heretofore at length. We have a letter in our possession of May 14, 1893, from Charles A. Redd, Esq. of Gresham, Georgia, who sold this horse when a colt to Col. Spann, noting the error, and correcting it as we have done above. Mr. Redd says—"His dam was got in this village."

slapping pace, yet evidently with something in hand, until the last half mile; here Augusta crept up, preparatory for a dash. In the last quarter she threw herself out, went up, challenged, passed, and came home from two to three lengths in front.

2 and 3 to 1 on Augusta.

Second heat.—Augusta had the track; they went away gallantly at a tell-tale pace. In the second mile the steel was given to Venus; desperate running now commenced; Augusta maintained the contest nobly; they kept it up at a rattling pace. In the last mile the rally was severe, and continued every yard—Venus coming in four feet in front.

Both cooled off well, but it was evident that Augusta was most distressed.

Third heat.—Little Venus went to work from the score, keeping up her run at a killing pace, and winning by several lengths.

Thursday, 16.—Purse, \$300; for all ages; weights the same as on the two preceding days; two-mile heats.

Col. F. Fitzsimmons' b. c. Herr Cline, by Sir Archie, dam by Gallatin, four years..... 1 1

Col. Wm. J. Taylor's ch. c. Blackstocks, by Congaree, dam by Hephæstion, three years... 2 2
J. Harrison's b. c. Paul Clifford, by Crusader, dam by Hephæstion, three years..... 3 3

Run in 4 min. 12 sec.; 4 min. 6 sec.

5 to 1 on Herr Cline. Won easy, under a hard pull. Blackstocks and Paul Clifford both out of condition.

Friday, 17.—Handicap; Purse, \$295; for all ages, &c.

Col. J. R. Spang's ch. h. Muckle John, by Muckle John, dam by Wiley's Mares, six yrs, 102lbs..... 1 1

Col. Wm. J. Taylor's ch. c. Blackstocks, by Congaree, dam by Hephæstion, three years, a feather..... 2 2

Won easily; time not noted in the report.

The Columbia Course is one mile and ten feet in circuit, over a sandy, unelastic soil, unfavourable to quick time.

It gives us great pleasure to be informed that the Jockey Club has greatly increased, and that its spirited members will have it in their power to afford next season Purse equal to any given in the state.

AUGUSTA, GEO.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.—Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds got by Jackson; mile-heats; four subscribers, two paid forfeit.

Col. Fitzsimmons' ch. f. 1 1

Maj. Finney's gr. c. 2 2

Run in 2 min. and 2 min. 2 sec.; weights not mentioned in the report, but presumed to be those generally carried in Georgia—fillies, 83lbs; colts, 86lbs. The filly the favourite. First heat won by about a length; the second heat by about three lengths.

SAVANNAH, GEO., JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

Bonaventure Course, Wednesday, January 29.—Jockey Club Purse, \$700; for three years old, 80lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 116lbs; aged, 124lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; four-mile heats.

W. G. Haun's b. c. Plato, by Sir William (son of Transport), out of Black Ey'd Susan, by Tiger, four years..... walked over

Thursday, 30.—Purse, \$300; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; three-mile heats.

W. G. Haun's b. f. Rattlesnake, by Bertrand, out of Devil, by Paragon, four years..... 1 1

Mr. Measmollin's ch. f. Patsy Wallace, by Alexander, dam by Robin Gray' four years... 2 2
Run in 6 min. 10 sec. and 6 min. 10 sec.; track heavy.

Rattlesnake carried 10lbs, and Patsy Wallace 3lbs more than the regulated weight.

At the roll of the drum, the signal for saddling, the horses stripped; at the word, the riders were up, and came to the post. They were off at the signal; Rattlesnake, having the pole, made running from the start, took the lead and kept it, winning the heat by a length.

Second heat.—They went off evenly, running nearly abreast throughout the first mile, Rattlesnake gaining about half a length. In the commencement of the second round she drew out clear, dropping Patsy, and came home about three lengths ahead.

After this was a race between four saddle nags, which was won by Mr. Pickards' dun gelding, Perseverance. We do not enter into further particulars, as we do not consider it as forming a feature in the Racing Calendar.

Friday, 31.—Purse, \$300; for all ages; weights as on the preceding days; two-mile heats.

W. G. Haun's gr. c. Gov. Hamilton, by Sir Andrew, dam by Bonaparte, four years..... 1 1

S. B. Wallace's b. c. Rascals, by Sampson, dam by Toppallant, four years..... 2 2

Dr. Wm. P. Wilson's ch. c. Saxe Coubourg, by Kosciusko, dam by Hamblotonia, three y. 3 dr
Run in 4 min. 12 sec.; and 4 min. 12 sec.; track very heavy.

At the word they went off, all well together, Rascals next the pole; after going a short distance, Saxe Coubourg made running and came in front; he led at

the end of the first mile, and kept it along the back stretch in the second, when he swerved, or bolted out, and lost the inside track. Gov. Hamilton, who had been creeping up from the rear, now went up, challenged, took the lead, and maintained it to the end, coming in three lengths in advance.

Second heat.—Saxe Cobourg being drawn, Gov. Hamilton and Rasselas appeared at the call. They went off cleverly and evenly, running head and head for nearly a mile; as they finished the first mile the Governor had it by half a length; the pace now began to tell; Rasselas dropped behind; the Governor led away lively, and came in a hundred yards ahead.

The weather was extremely unfavourable; there was a brisk shower of rain during both heats.

After this race there was a Sweepstake for saddle-nags, one mile out, won by a gray gelding of Mr. Pickard.

Saturday, Feb. 1.—Handicap; Purse, \$200; free for all; best three in five mile heats.

Mr. Mauntmolin's ch. f. Patsey Wallace, by Alexander, four years, 87lbs

3 3 1 1 1

W. G. Haun's b. h. Cannibal, by Muckle John, dam by Oscar, five yrs, 110lbs

1 2 3 2 2

Dr. W. P. Watson's ch. c. Saxe Cobourg, by Kosciusko, three years, 70lbs

2 1 2 3 3

S. B. Wallace's br. m. Sally Hamilton, by Alexander, four years, 97lbs

4 dis

Run in 2 min.; 1 min. 59 sec.; 2 min.; 1 min. 58 sec.; and 2 min.

Track very heavy. Patsey Wallace and Saxe Cobourg being beaten horses, their weight was fixed—the former at 87lbs, the latter at 70lbs, although he carried 77lbs. The other two had to carry the usual weight, according to the rules of the Course.

The weather, which had been stormy and disagreeable, was on this day propitious. The sun, who had been a stranger, gave promise of a fine day. At an early hour the road to the ground was thronged with carriages and horsemen, and at 12 o'clock the Course presented a crowded and animated appearance.

At a few minutes past 12, the horses came to the post, and at the signal went off. Cannibal made the running, and in rounding the turn came in front, and led to the end, beating Saxe Cobourg two lengths—Patsey Wallace and Sally Hamilton dropping just within the distance.

Betting now was Cannibal against the field.

Second heat.—Cannibal led off, Saxe Cobourg well up and in good place. After going up the back-stretch,

Saxe Cobourg went up and made play round the second turn; upon entering the quarter-stretch they were locked; a severe rally took place home, little Cobourg headed, and won the heat by a length—Patsey, third; Sally Hamilton distanced.

Third heat.—Saxe Cobourg, Cannibal, and Patsey went off all well together, Cobourg and Cannibal being somewhat in front, and close together; at the end of the back-stretch Patsey crept up, and in going round the last turn made play and took the lead, winning the heat from Saxe Cobourg by four lengths—Cannibal falling within the distance.

Fourth heat.—There was a false start, and Cannibal went round the course before the boy could take him up. They at length got well off, all making severe running, Patsey winning by four lengths.

Fifth heat.—The excitement was great; "expectation now stood tip-toe;" this mile was to decide the contest. All three came gallantly up at the summons. The word being given, away they dashed, evenly together; to work they went in earnest, and made desperate running round the bend, and along the back-stretch, for the second turn. Weight now began to tell upon Cannibal; the pace was killing; Patsey's light handicap gave her the ascendancy; the rally home was too severe for weight to live through, and Patsey went in four lengths ahead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., JOCKEY CLUB MEETING!

Washington Course, Wednesday, Feb. 26.—Jockey Club Purse, \$1000; for three years old, 90lbs; four, 102lbs; five, 112lbs; six, 120lbs; and aged, 126lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; four-mile heats.

Col. Richardson's ch. h. Bertrand junior, by Bertrand, out of Transport, by Virginian, six years

1 1

W. C. Haun's b. c. Plato, by Sir William, (son of Transport), out of Black Ey'd Susan, by Tiger, four years

2 dr

Run in 7 min. 55 sec.

This race excited unusual interest, not only on account of the high character of the competitors, but in consequence of newspaper challenges given by the one to the other, which had not been acceded to. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the contest, and the result occasioned great disappointment. Upon stripping, it was evident that Plato was not in condition, while Bertrand was up to the mark. Bertrand led off, and won apparently with great ease; Plato was immediately withdrawn.

After this there was a Sweepstake for saddle-horses won by Mr. Washington's ch. g. Stone, beating Mr. Antrim's ch. m. Adelheid, in two heats. Ran in 1 min. 59 sec.; and 2 min. 10 sec.

Thursday, 25.—Jockey Club Purse, \$600; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; three-mile heats.

W. G. Haun's b. f. Rattlesnake, by Bertrand, out of Devil, by West's Paragon, four years..... 1 1

Col. Richardson's b. m. Little Venus, by Sir William (son of Transport), out of Lecadeo, by Potomac, six years..... 2 2

Mr. Sinkler's ch. c. Eutaw, by Sir Archie junior, out of Carolina, by Buzzard, three yrs. 3 3

Run in 5 min. 45 sec.; 5 min. 55 sec.

Little Venus was the favorite; she uncovered well, and was in high spirits. The vanquisher of Bonnois of Blue inspired all with confidence.

Rattlesnake had acquired great celebrity from her gallant contest twelve months previous, with Bertrand junior and Godolphin, four-mile heats, running second when only three years old.

Eutaw was little tried, having succeeded only in one race; he was a young candidate for fame. Eutaw carried with it many proud associations in the breast of every Carolinian. There was a gallant bearing in his deportment, and an invincibility in his name, equal to the coming contest.

The drum gave "note of preparation;" saddle, mount, come up, were quickly responded to by each "high metted racer." In casting lots for place, Fortune, in wonted gallantry, gave to Venus the inside; Eutaw ranged next, between her and Rattlesnake. The start was given in admirable order—they dashed off like meteors. Venus led the way, Rattlesnake close up, Eutaw waiting upon them, all in hand; Venus rounded first, Rattlesnake in her former place, Eutaw trailing. They had been going along at a racing pace; the running now (in the second mile) became severe; Venus, still leading gallantly, came to the end of the second mile in front. Rattlesnake now crawled up; threw herself out of coil, made a pass, and rushed forward; Venus, in turn, made play; a severe rally took place for three-quarters of a mile home; they kept it up every foot, no flinching, no swerving, "blood and bones" were in the field; "was go along every inch; thus they came at a murderous rate, Rattlesnake ahead by two lengths, Eutaw dropping within the distance.

Betting was now "at fault;" Rattlesnake was game, Venus was proved "good un," Eutaw had made no running—even the knowing ones were at a loss. There was nothing like distress; Rattlesnake was "wide awake," Venus all life, and Eutaw fresh and eager to renew the contest.

Second heat.—They are off again in fine style, Rattlesnake ahead, Venus close up, Eutaw lying by her

with something in hand; thus they rattled it off for the first half mile, when Eutaw went up, passed Venus, and called upon Rattlesnake. The play now commenced; Venus made a run and came out in front Eutaw dropping alongside of Rattlesnake; they had now gone about three-fourths of a mile; here Eutaw and Rattlesnake both "made play," went up to Venus, and challenged; a determined rally took place; all was breathless anxiety; they were going "the pace;" there was death in their stroke; Eutaw fell off; Venus and Rattlesnake kept it up; the struggle was long and desperate, but weight told the little Beauty out—18lbs difference was too much even for a goddess to fly with—the Snake crawled past her, and came first to the post.

Same day.—Sweepstakes, \$— each; feather weights; two-mile heats.

Col. Richardson's ch. h. Muckle John, by Muckle John, dam by Wiley's Mark, grandam by Highflyer, six years..... 1 1

Col. Spann's b. f. Mary Jane, by Bolivar junior, dam by Little Billy, three years..... 2 2

W. G. Haun's gr. c. Governor Hamilton, by Sir Andrew, dam by Bonaparte, four years.... 3 dr

Run in 3 min. 50 sec.; 3 min. 58 sec.

Friday, 28.—Jockey Club Purse, \$400; for all ages; weights the same as on the first day; two-mile heats.

Col. Richardson's b. f. Julia, by Bertrand, out of Transport, by Virginus, four years.... 1-1

W. G. Haun's ch. c. Little Red, by Kosciuszko, dam by Hambletonian, three years.... dis

Run in 3 min. 53 sec.

Saturday, March 1.—The race postponed, on account of the inclemency of the weather, until Monday.

Monday, March 3.—Handicap; Purse, \$—; best three in five, mile heats.

Col. Richardson's b. m. Little Venus, six years, 107lbs..... 1 1

W. G. Haun's gr. c. Governor Hamilton, four years, 97lbs..... 2 2

Run in 5 min. 58 sec.; 5 min. 52 sec.

Same day.—Sweepstakes, \$— each; all ages; feather weights; best three in five, mile heats.

W. G. Haun's ch. c. Little Red, by Kosciuszko, three years..... 3 6 1

Mr. Dorgan's bl. h. Memo..... 1 1 dis

Mr. Reardon's b. g. Nullifier..... 2 2 dis

Mr. Ancrum's ch. m. Adelheid..... 4 3 dis

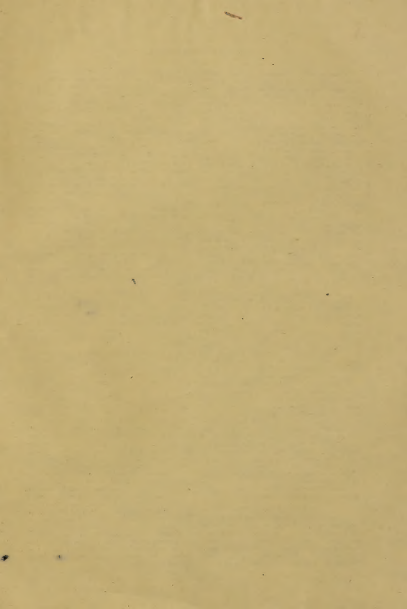
Mr. Graves' ch. g. Snipe..... 7 4 dis

Mr. Reynolds' bl. g. Leadwork..... 6 5 dr

Mr. Ruffin's ch. g. Tom..... 5 dis

Dr. Capor's gr. h. Eagle..... dis

Run in 1 min. 58 sec.; 2 min.; 1 min. 59 sec.



TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We now lay before our subscribers thus, the twelfth, number, which completes the first volume. Sensible that the sporting part of the community, and the supporters of the Turf in particular, required a work of the kind, we entered upon the undertaking without having a single subscriber, or the promise of the most trivial contribution to our pages, trusting wholly to our own resources for matter, and confiding in the wondrous liberality of Sportsmen for the full extension of that indulgence which a novice could not fail to require.

Not conversant with the duties of an editor, or with ought in relation to printing, publishing, drawing, painting, engraving, or colouring, unexpected obstacles presented themselves, which inexperience could not guard against, and which, having occurred, could not be surmounted without producing delay; we have, however, the full hope and belief that the experience we have acquired will enable us to prevent a similar occurrence in future.

Our second volume will commence with June, and will be issued regularly every month. There will be no loss accrue to subscribers by this arrangement, as their subscriptions to the second volume will take date from that of the first number; nor will there be any break off as to the racing accounts, or other sporting matter, as the June number will contain everything of that kind which has taken place during March, April, May, and up to the time that the Number is put to press.

No expense will be spared upon the engravings, which will be of the size of that of the portrait of Rockingham, the winner of the St. Leger in 1833, given in the 10th number. We have now access to portrait oil-paintings, affording striking likenesses of many American crack racers of the day, noted stallions, and mares, taken from life, by that very promising and clever artist, Mr. Edward Troy, viz: Henry, Eclipse, Black Maria, Alice Grey, Triple, Shark, Terror, Jeanette, &c. as also Sir Archie and Sir Hal by Mr. Fisher. These, with several others, will from time to time embellish the work; some of them are already in the hands of the engraver, and that of Henry will appear in the next number. With respect to English horses, we shall confine ourselves to portraits of the winners of three or four of the principal stakes, such as the St. Leger, Derby, Oaks, Riddlesworth, or the like, with occasionally, perhaps, the most celebrated and fashionable stallion of the day.

With regard to the English Turf, in place of publishing the whole Racing Calendar, as we have done for 1833, we shall give only the principal meetings, such as Newmarket, Doncaster, Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, or the like, with an alphabetical list of the winning horses during the year, and perhaps a summary of the racing season.

Having said thus much for the next volume, and that to come, we ask permission to say

A FEW WORDS FOR OURSELVES.

Although we have not met with that encouragement which we anticipated, from our friends of the Turf, yet we are determined to persevere in our exertions to render the work creditable to the country, and instructive and amusing to the sporting community. If any one thing more than another has influenced us in this decision, it is the unhandsome, unjustifiable, yet

not unlooked-for attempt, made in our absence, in the Club Room, on the Union Course, on the afternoon of the 9th of May, during the late First Spring Meeting, to induce gentlemen to withhold their support, by one who may well dread the independent course which we have followed, and shall continue fearlessly to pursue.

Were we to set forth the breach of faith plighted by this individual to the late proprietor of the Union Race Course; the impositions practised upon him and upon the late Association in many ways—among others, the reception, withholding, and mal-appropriation of funds which came into his possession, during several years in which he officiated as treasurer, and to this day unaccounted for, not even by an exhibit of receipts and disbursements—or to enumerate, in the shape of specific charges, the many "meanly dishonest" tricks played off;—by this notoriously more than officious character—whom, by the by, we are not only prepared to bring forward, but to support, before a committee of the Club whenever required—gentlemen would cease to express their surprise at the wish of such a man to suppress this Magazine, and to crush the Editor. We can have no desire to continue the publication on the score of envenomment; less instead of gain having been the return; but we will not leave the field while an enemy of this character shows himself. The attack thus made upon us has been in connection with and in reference to this publication, publicly and directly, or we should not have considered this the proper place to have given a reply. To have remained silent might have been construed into an acknowledgment of its justice. We have never been famed for either defamation or skulking; and we are prepared to make good, and to answer for, all that we have said or insinuated, whenever and in whatever way called upon.

We have done something towards the promotion of the Turf in general, much for that of New-York, yet much more towards raising the Union Course from that depressed and hopeless state into which it had sunk prior to 1828—29; including and improving it as it now stands; putting it in possession of the means of permanently supporting itself without relying wholly upon public subscriptions, always a precarious source, and which had proved inadequate; giving new life to the Northern Turf, and pointing out the way to others to do the like, thus affording encouragement to both the Turfite and the Breeder—and all this at our own private and individual cost of nearly twelve thousand dollars—meeting, in place of remuneration, with vexation, disappointment and ruin. This Ex-Treasurer, the principal agent and cause of this result, not content with its consummation, in the belief that this Magazine was giving bread to the Editor, and in a fendlike spirit of unrelenting malignity, in that Club-room, upon that very ground which is all probability was subscribed to the Editor for being kept up as a Race-course,—rose in opposition to a gentleman who is the life and at the head of the Institution, and moved to have it discontinued.

We have laboured zealously, long, and hard, for the promotion of the Turf: the unmerited persecution of a few cannot drive us from our purpose: how far and to what extent it will patronize our exertions, remains to be shown.